The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,908—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 23. 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th August, 1880, at 2 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th, on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	510	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	140

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
" to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and ANCONA to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verrill	about 28th Aug.
BERTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas. Shaw	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.
WINTON HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA ....James Laird	3300	400	26th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA...Thos. Martin	2472	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN ....Blyth	2258	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA .....Thos. S. Knox	2215	424	" "
S. S. INDIA .....Geo A. Read	2239	500	" "
S. S. BRITANNIA ...R. Hutchison	3003	400	" "
S. S. OLYMPIA ....John Craig	2050	424	" "

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York		Rs 600
"	Liverpool	" 500
"	Marseilles and Genoa	" 450
"	Naples	" 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT FOR INDIA,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and ever class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 5 off. 14-3 high, a thoroughly broken charger up to weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Chestnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.

A handsome dappled Grey pair of Persian Horses, 5 and 7 years, 14-3 high, very stylish in harness, fast and thoroughly quiet, and steady to drive, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14 1 high, broken to double harness and have been regularly driven, Rs. 600.

A Bay thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid Dog-Cart Horse, Rs. 600.

A pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 6 years old, over 12 hands, broken and very quick in harness, Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler well-bred Mare, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goes well in saddle and very quiet, Rs. 400.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-3 high, a capital Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.

A fast pair of Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goes well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

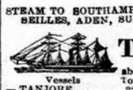
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2835	530	E. M. Edmund	11th "
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 13	700	R. Methven	18th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th "
(s) CORONA	3139	550	H. W. Ighell	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

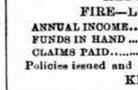
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2726	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	16th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICES.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Xegma Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-0; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

A cove 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs, three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Hohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,387

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 25th instant, for the supply of a Thousand Tons of First Class TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 18th August 1880

WUDWAN CAMP.

TO BE SOLD TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY.

A TWO-ACRE PLOT of Land having frontages to both Camp and Station Roads, being the corner plot and best in the Station.

(2.) A similar and adjoining PLOT fronting the Camp Road with good hedge all round, and having a fine well upon it.

(3.) A substantial GALVANIZED IRON BUILDING, 40 in. by 50 in. by 30 in. high with strong teak upper floor, carried on teak joists and wrought iron girders sin. deep, cast iron columns under the girders—the upper floor being 8 feet above the ground. The whole is in good repair and fit for occupation. It is well adapted for a Ginning or Pressing Factory, or for any purpose where a substantial iron house is required. It is so constructed that it can be easily removed, if necessary. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from BAUCHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45. First and Rs. 18. 2nd class from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 20th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 17th August 1880.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p. m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 26th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Managers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND COMBINATION!

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE AND VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANIES
have tendered to
MR. N. N. PARAKH,
ON
MONDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1880,
A FAREWELL BENEFIT,
on which occasion will be put on the boards of the
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
(opposite Crawford Markets,)
the following Programme:—

1. Humayun Nasir [4th act].
2. Bombay 60 years ago [Local Song].
3. Pooran Bhagat [2nd act, 3rd scene].
4. Mother Goose Pantomime [1st act].
5. Golak Janwar [a farce].
6. The Fancy Ball [comic sketch].
7. The Sea of Bliss [fairy piece].

GORGEOUS SCENERY! SUPERB DRESSES!!

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st August 1880.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 5 o'clock.

H. COWPER,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 23rd August 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of DHALL, RICE, SALT, POTATOES and CATTLE EQUIPMENTS.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY on MONDAY, at 1 p.m., 23rd instant.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office,

H. VANBEYTHUYSEN, Lieut Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 19th August 1880.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—An ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FORTY (Rs. 40) per Share (or EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM) for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting SATURDAYS when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 27th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 27th instant, to FRIDAY, the 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 21st August 1880. Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year, at this Port, by contract of the ARTICLES for use in the OPERATIONS of GENERAL MESS of H. M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIPS specified in a schedule which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one trooping season on board the five Indian Troopships.

In tendering the Price of Bullocks and Sheep, the weight of the animals should be specified.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit of Cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office, should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troopships."

G. O'B. CAREW,
Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 20th August 1880.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year, at this Port, by contract, of Beef, Bullocks, Vegetables and Soft Bread for the RATIONS of the CREWS and the TROOPS embarked in H. M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIPS specified in a Schedule which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for our Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

In tendering the Price of Bullocks and Sheep, the weight of the animals should be specified.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit of Cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office, should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Articles for the Rations of the Crews and the Troops embarked in H. M.'s Indian Troopships."

G. O'B. CAREW,
Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 20th August 1880.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MERCHANTS' and BANKERS' COMPANION, or Tables for calculating Interest, Commission, Freight, and Exchanges between India, England and China, with Tables to show the Rates of Exchange and Prices of Bullion, by M. K. Todivalla. Rs. 12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LIFE of LIEUT. GENERAL JAMES OUTRAM, by Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmith, 2 vols. Rs. 20.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, vacated by Captain Stokes. Rent Rs. 110.

A BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of W. F. Melvin, Esq. Rent Rs 100.

The BASEMENT FLOOR of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 75.

A BUNGALOW in Colaba partly furnished. Rent Rs. 135.

A RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 90.

Two RESIDENCES in Hornby Row for Rs. 65 and Rs. 70.

A RESIDENCE in Church Lane for Rs. 60.

A RESIDENCE in Oak Lane for Rs. 30.

Two RESIDENCES in Bell Lane for Rs. 30 and Rs. 75.

A RESIDENCE in Forbes Street for Rs. 70.

A RESIDENCE in Meadow Street for Rs. 100.

A BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, for Rs. 70.

The BASEMENT FLOOR of a Bungalow at Mazagon for Rs. 85.

A small BUNGALOW on the Baboola Tank Road. Rent Rs. 50.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon for Rs. 100.

Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GRANT BUILDINGS.

A FEW good RESIDENCES TO LET at Grant Buildings at moderate rents. Vehar water laid on, and stabling free. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION:
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
(CAVITE BRANDS)
AND
BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
FOURTEEN BRANDS TO SELECT FROM,
MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL FLAVORED,
Manufactured Daily.

TOBACCOS,
CUT AND PLUG.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department; Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco Marts in the World having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known,

The largest, freshest, and most varied assortment in all India.

General and Illustrated Price Lists on application to
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
" 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
By Appointment
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400.
Non-keyless priced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 225. Set with Gems from Rs. 225 to Rs. 900.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved.
Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430.
Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases.
Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to to Rs. 225.
Non-Keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180.
Geneva lever watches, keyless, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.
In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
In Aluminium Case Rs. 40 Cash.

Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Next door National Bank, Bombay.
August 23rd, 1880.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases ..... Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases ..... " 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases ..... " 35 0 0
Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS. GUNPOWDER.
CAPS. SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
CARTRIDGES. WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES. HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS. MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE"
PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLANS ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 PER BOTTLE CASH,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited on a SCHEDULE of RATES for the CONSTRUCTION of the above Railway to JOIN the CITY of BHOPAL with the G. I. P. RAILWAY at ITARSI STATION. The conditions of Contract Specification, and Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into 4 Sections as under:—
I. Itarsi to Narbudda.
II. Narbudda Bridge.
III. The Ghat Incline.
IV. From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one Section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money to be returned on rejection of tenders and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz.:—

For Section I	..... Rs	500
" II	..... "	600
" III	..... "	1,000
" IV	..... "	700

H. T. GEOGHEGAN, Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.
Pachmarhi, Dated 17th August 1880.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT
OF
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A TRULY safe and efficient remedy for quickly rectifying all disorders of the human system arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

In bottles Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

Prepared by
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.
Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.
Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR BOYS COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS: MESSRS. NORVILLE & CROFT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21.

The Bombay mails of 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report no special changes in any of the London markets. Consols still quoted at 97¾, and French Rentes at Fcs. 119½, and in Indian Government Securities no changes were reported. Fours being still quoted at 80¾ and Fours-and-half at 87¾.

A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for Portugal is advised.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged. Linseed was firm at 3d. to 6d. per quarter advance to arrive.

The Manchester market yesterday was firm at Tuesday's quotations, and in Liverpool the Cotton market closed strong: the day's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. The quotation for Mid. Uplands shows a further advance of ¼d. per lb., being now quoted at 7 1-16d. per lb., but the prices of Bombay descriptions are unchanged. Reuter further quotes L. M. Uplands for delivery this month at 7 3-32d. per lb. which, if correct, points to a very strong feeling in the market, being 1-32d. per lb. above the spot price. To-day the market closed strong, with sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. A further advance of ¼th per lb. is reported in Mid. Uplands and Good Broach has advanced to 6¼ per lb. The advance which has taken place is no doubt owing to the falling off in the visible supply of Cotton, the stock in Liverpool alone being reduced by 40,000 bales during the week. Of an increase of 16,000 bales in the week's sales, 11,000 bales have been taken by the trade, which shows that the demand is a *bona fide* one, and not entirely speculative:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	1370000	1112610	1184240
" " of Surats ...	4160-0	469250	332670
Stock in Liverpool	657000	426750	565290
" London	51000	59070	13420
American Afloat.....	50000	22000	15000
E. Indian "	106000	154000	130000
	864000	661820	723710
Price of Mid. Uplands.....	7 7¼d.	6 9-16d.	6 11-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4¼d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
Difference...	2 2¼d.	1 5-16d.	1 7-16d.

From the above figures it will be seen that the margin between American and Bombay descriptions is still on the increase, but with Mid. Uplands at 7 1-16d. per lb., "Good" Dholleras and Oomras should be cheap at 5 9-16d. per lb., and an advance may consequently shortly be looked for, although low Surats are and have been for some time past almost unsaleable The New York figures will continue to be of little interest for the next fortnight, after which, with an early season, we may look for free arrivals of New Cotton. The market to-day shows a further advance, ready Mid. Uplands being quoted at 11 15-16 and Futures at 10 73 cents., per lb.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	8000	4700	5400
" Exports to U.K.....	14000	7000	5000
" " " Continent...	7000	4000	...
Total Receipt since 1st Sept...	4896600	4439300	4236500
" Exports to U. K. " ...	2541000	2037000	1991400
" " to Continent " ...	1303800	1402000	1327500
" Stock at the ports....	134000	85000	46000
Saturday's Receipts	2000	400	1000

BAR SILVER Was quoted at 52¾d. per oz. in London yesterday, but to-day's telegrams report a decline of ¼th per oz.

EXCHANGE opened this morning very weak after the holidays at a decline of 1 32d. to 1-16d. from Wednesday's closing quotations, and has remained very quiet on these terms throughout the day. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...	...1s. 8 5-32d.		per Re.
" Telegraphic	...1s. 8¼d.		"
" 3 months' sight.	...1s. 8 5 36d.		"
Credits 3	"	...1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Documents 3	"	...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Francs 3	"	...2 12½	"

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand and Rs. 99 11-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market keeps steady at Rs. 96½ for Fours and Rs. 104½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—There has been a dull feeling to-day, and prices for Mill shares have a downward tendency. Dhurumseys have declined Rs. 15, Hydrabad Rs. 15, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 20, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10 Mazagon Rs. 10, New Great Eastern Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON.—The firmness reported in the Liverpool market has led to some little buying here, and dealers are generally demanding an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on Old Cotton, and Re. 1 per candy for New. We quote:

Good Oomra	Rs. 212	per candy.
F. G. F. "	" 2 6	"
G. F. Dholleras	" 199	"
Good S. G. Dharwar.....	" 210	"
New Akote (March d ly).	" 213	"
New M. G. Broach	" 226	"

LINSEED is unchanged at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED continues dull of sale at Rs. 6 per wt.

WHEAT is in little demand at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 for Red.

FREIGHTS continue depressed at 20s. per ton for Liverpool and 30s. per ton (paid here at par) for the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports.

COALS.—The cargo of Cardiff ex s. s. Glendor, which arrived this morning, has been sold at Rs. 18½ per ton.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is decidedly dull, but the firmness in Cotton will no doubt shortly have a beneficial effect.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dvd.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	2,500	500	500	5 p ct	705
Bank of Bengal.....	4,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	250	all	8 do	625xd
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chartd Bk L & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	37,500	25	12½	5 do	165
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct	690
Freys Land	7,500	15	15	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	*	35xd
For Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	195
	* P. T. Bond.				

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	180	5,000	2,85[illegible]	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	12 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,10[illegible]	12½	1,169
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,250	32	4 0
Bahiay Jute	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. c	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	56	445
New Indian Press	1,500	250	250	14	135
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	89
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	80	600
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	600	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	10	580
Fort Press Co	180	5,500	5,500	5	1,050
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	45 p.c.	410
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	40a	400	3	270
Prince of W. Press	12	...	1,500	7½	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..	100	1,500	750	12	1,220
Suracn Press Co.....	3	100	500	25	425
Volkart's Press Co.	45	1,000	all	5	605

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	{ A 132* B 125*
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110xd
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	590
Mechanics' Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2[illegible]	1000	1 [illegible]	100 p.s.	865xd
Treacher & Co	2,00	500	all	7½	720
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	130

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August as compared with that for 10th August 1880:—

Liabilities.	10th August. Rs. a. p.	17th August. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00 000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615 0 0	22,89,615 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,65,36,828 4 11	3,37,94,136 3 4
Other Deposits	2,59,09,358 8 7	2,80,74,6 9 12 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5 01,-83 11 6	5,08 475 7 4
Seadries	10,77 813 13 3	10 96 194 2 1
Rs.	8,63,65,529 6 3	8 47 81,05[illegible] 9 7
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	1,38 02,342 0 0	1,4 ,63,671 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	62 83,764 12 7	63,88,472 3 7
Credits on ditto	84,42,569 11 5	87,82,902 13 0
Bills Discounted.....	1,84,58,3 9 7 7	1,71,81,878 9 9
Balances with other Banks	3,59,000 0 5	3,59,381 6 8
Bullion	56,093 11 4	57,671 9 2
Dead Stock	10,46,183 13 10	10,55,549 0 10
Stamps	8,484 7 0	9,741 14 0
Sundries	4,44,287 4 6	4,38,2 7 3 0
Cash at Head Office	1,51,89,195 13 7	1,56,78, 97 15 1
Do. at Branches	2,54,06,0 8 4 0	2,38,37,014 13 7
Rs.	8,63,65,529 6 3	8,47,63,050 9 7

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th August 1880.

Open 1,568½ miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	73 418 0 0
Merchandize	2,04,982 0 0
Telegraph	681 0 0
Total Rs.....	2,76 4 1 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,568½ miles ..... Total Rs	2,41,396 7 4
Increase	35,204 8 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. A. Mogensis, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Rangoon (27th July) with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE steamer Clandon, 1,286 tons, Captain R. S. Walton, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff (19th July) with a cargo of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE steamer Akola, 315 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Zanzibar (9th Aug.) with a general cargo, and one first class and 33 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G. de Smidt, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Delagoa Bay (18th July) via Zanzibar with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2040 tons, Captain R. W. Ker, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. L. Halland and three deck passengers.

THE ship Dharwar, 1,360 tons, Captain C. W. H Hutchins, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Sunderland (22nd May) with a cargo of 1,729 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship Dunalister, 1 668 tons, Captain John Sangster, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst from Dundee (3rd May), brought a cargo of 2,246¾ cwts coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Hartlepool, 1,131 tons, Captain J. W. Stranham, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Hartlepool (20th July) with a cargo of Afghan State Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain G. A. Mackeness, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Conductor and Mrs. Hamilton and four children, and 57 deck.

THE ship Sacramento, 1,418 tons, Captain W. H. Nelson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from New York (27th April) with a cargo of 42,200 cases kerosine oil, 230 cases sarsaparilla, and 25 cases tobacco. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons' Captain J. C. Shaw, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Liverpool (24th July) with following passengers:—Mrs. T. S. Hamilton and two children, Mr. Ruben Enlwistle, Mr. C. B. Butler, and Mrs. Fosters. She brought the following cargo:—3,058 packages piecegoods, 136 bales twist, 4 208 bundles iron hoops, 725 packages lead, 125 cases copper, 175 cases brass, 50 cases candles, 2,697 bars iron, 23 packages varnish 510 cases brandy. 43 packages silk, 80 casks firoclay, 604 cases soap, 850 cases tinned plates, 100 kegs nails, 2,001 bundles nail rod iron, 3,305 bundles iron sheets, 20 cases clocks, 75 packages bottles, 275 bundles iron, 500 cases bricks, 4,027 casks spelter, 1 444 kegs colour and paints, 102 kegs whiting, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Dharwar	Hutchin	Sunderland, May 22.
	Sacramento	Nelson	New York, April 27.
	Akola (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug 9.
	Clandon (s).....	Walton	Cardiff July 19.
	Euphrates (s)	Mackenzie ...	Bussorah, Aug 6.
21	Trentham (all s)...	Shaw	Liverpool, July 24.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders.....	Calcutta, July 27.
	Assyria (s)	DeSmidt.....	Delagoa Bay, July 18.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson ...	Rangoon, July 27.
	Sirdhana (s)	Ker.....	Calcutta, July 30.
	Hartlepool (s)...	Stranghan ...	Hartlepool, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Java (s).....	Mogaris	Zanzibar.
	Peera (s).....	Hyde	Southampton.
	Puttiala (s)	Britton	Kurrachee.
	Adria (s)	Chapman	China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
17	Commilla (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Aug 10.
	Lohannah (s)	Allen	Kurrachee, Aug 2.
	Boosa	Buntel	Liverpool, May 21.
	Mistley Hall	Kelvirt	Bombay, Aug 3.
	Elbora	Smith	London, May 22.
18	City of Agra (s)	Robertson.....	Glasgow, July 14.
	Kiowa (s)	Dowker	Mouimein, Aug 10.
	Palawan	Liver	Liverpool, May 24.
	Franklin	Menard	Pondicherry, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17.—Steamer Khandala, ship British Commerce, Barque Cingalese and Meuide.

Aug. 18.—Steamers Australia and Curlow. Barque Dugnat Trouin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla.—Mr and Mrs Von Hellen and 3 children, Mr Swindon.

Per City of Agra.—Mr Marcilier.

Per Kiowa.—Mr R Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Burns and 3 children, Captain Grainger, Mr Addard, Hajee Ismail, Shaik Ahmed, and 90 adults.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Bhotan—Ellora, Salamas in Lat 6-35 N, Long. 21-3 W.

By Ellora.—3rd June, Knight of Thistle from Cardiff to Bassein. 2nd August, Carrisbrooke Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	D. of Buccleuch	.....	London.
	Chanda (s)	.....	Bombay and N. Ports.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

18 D. of Sutherland(s), ... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—2 casks brass wire, Essdofally Caderbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sidonian s—50 cases ginger wine and 24 cases rum, D D Shah, 6 cases cotton thread, Lang Moir and Co, 5 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court—12 cases blacking and 2 casks white paint, Essodally Sumsoodin, 60 drums linseed oil. Bhicoo Sasba and Co, 24 cases writting papers. A. Murcott and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—50 cases whiskey and 10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—100 cwts sandalwood and 1,999½ cwts linseed Volkart Brothers, 65 bales wool Tricumjee Mooljee 138 cwts coir yarn Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

Macedonia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Pera s—32 cwts ivory Ganchund D unraz, 11¼ ivory Meerally Soomar, 6 cwts ivory Ebram Passance.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Pera s—1 box silver coins [Rs 1690], Ally Hoosen.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore s—150 cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s—250 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co, 4,000¾ cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sidonian s—300 cwts popysseed, Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Heerajee Burjorjee, deceased: Macfarlane and G—Eduljee Heerajee vs Navazbai, widow of Shapurjee Framjee Mistry—M H Khan—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

32-80—Smith and F—Nanchund Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

308-80—Hore C and B—Dyall Mooljee and another vs Malee Govind and others—Jefferson B and W.

311-80—M H Khan—Abdool Cadur Tyebally vs Vizbhoocundass Shamaldass—In person.

312-80—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Shreeram Mota—Muljee and B.

313-80—Muljee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Rachoonath Haldhankar and another—Jefferson B and W.

315-80—M H Khan—Zohrabhai and others vs Futteh Mahomed Shaik Bahadur and others.

316-80—Prescott and W—John T Bell and another—vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Arbuthnot and H.

322-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Mowjee Meghjee—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

328-79—Hearn C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co Crawford and B—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

46-80—A F Turner (a pauper)—Lilbai and another vs Thucker Pragjee Padumsey and another—Balkrishna and B—part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

10-80—Chalk and W—Dhunsey Nonjee and others vs Marwadee Goobchud Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

247-80—Tobin and R—Dhunbai and another—vs Morarjee Mooljee—Khunderao M.

280-80—Khunderao M—Morarjee Muljee vs Dhunbai and another.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29'799
Temperature of the Air	81'2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 4
Dew Point.....	74'6
Relative humidity of Air	'804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4'2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) —	76'9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76'9
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	354
Fall of Rain*	0'00
Total fall during month	2'64
" year	42 52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Aug.	0'48

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Channer, Captain, 2nd Light Infantry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

Clair, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Poona.

Williams, Lieut Col, 2nd Madras N I, on furlough, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 21.

Duncan, Surg, from sick leave, from New Zealand.

Peirse, Lieut, 27th Bombay N I, on duty, from Belgaum.

Cogan, Surg. Major, on duty, from St Thomas's Mount.

Roche, Surg, on duty, from Wellington,

Setan, Captain, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad,

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Gowan, Captain, General List Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Ross, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kurrachee.

Nelson, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.

Hogg, Lieut Col, 66th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Farmer, Captain, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Kurrachee,

Weigall, Captain, 2 11th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Luckhard, Lieut Col, Comt Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Steuart, Lieut Col, Corps of Guides, on Med Cert, to England.

Reid, Lieut Col, 12th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Rennick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Simla.

Pearson, 2nd Lieut, 19th Foot, on duty, to England.

Channer, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee,

Llwellyn, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to England.

Porteous, Captain, 4th Madras Infantry, on leave, to England.

Moores, Lieut, 19th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 20th August 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Regt N I—Major H C Morse,* S C (wing comdr 9th N I,) to be wing comdr, vice Lieut Col Brown, deceased.

9th Regt N I Major C H Coles'* wing officer (offg wing comdr 10th N I, to be wing comdr, in succession to Major Morse transferred to the 8th N I.

* These officers will for the present remain with the corps with which they are now serving.

11th Regt N I—Jemadar Luximon Murvee to be Native Adjt with effect from the 15th Aug 1879.

With reference to G O C No 190, dated 2nd April 1880, calling for statements of staff and war services of officers of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Indian Army, officers of the Madras army serving in the Bombay Presidency are requested to apply to the nearest Divisional or District staff office in the Madras command for a copy of the forms and to furnish the required statements to the Adjutant General's office Madras as soon as possible.

With the sanction of the C-in-C in India, Major (Bt Lt Col) S G C Hogge, 66th Foot, is permitted to resign his appointment as comdt Deolali Depot and will rejoin his regiment for the purpose of assuming command, travelling expeditiously under para 188 clause I (d) Transport Regulations and para 160, clause IV, part II, is attached to No 14 Battery 9th Brigade Lieut T W Stansfeld, No 9 Batty 8th Bgde, R A for duty and will join it forthwith, under clause VII para 160 Transport Regulations part II.

Lieut C Wood, No 8 Batty, 11th Bgde, is attached for duty to No 15 Batty 9 Bgde R A and will join it forthwith, under clause VII para 160 Transport Regulations part II.

With reference to the G O C No 61 of the 11th, last Major J G E Griffith, offg Asst Adjt General, is posted to the Mhow Division.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters, it is intimated that Major and Bt Col A P Bain bridge, 7th Bgde, has been promoted Lieut Col into the 9th Bgde R A and posted to this Presidency.

With reference to the above Lieut Col and Bt Col Bainbridge is appointed to command the R A in the northern Division temporarily.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut Col A T Reid, S C, 2nd Comd, 12th Regt N I, 12th August 1880.

Lieut Col W Luckhardt, S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 17th August 1880.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard—Captain H I Nares, and Lieut F J B Priestley, 2nd Battn 17th Foot; Lieut C P Cubitt, 28th Foot; and Captain F Stokes, 33rd Foot [Adjt Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.]

Lower Standard—Lieut C Wood, R A; Lieuts E K Penrose and A B Ridley, 2nd Lieuts E Dalphin and W Houghton, Privates L Kavanagh and W Lane, 2nd Battn 4th Foot Private Crotty, 2nd Battn 15th Foot; Captain G W F Claremont, Lieut E A J Pym and Private M Evans, 29th Foot; Sergt H McCreight, 78th Foot; 2nd Lieuts G Harris and E A Kohlswell, 81st Foot; Lieut D R F A Auckettil, 1st F ot, attached to 18th N I; Surgn P A Hayes, A M D; Asst Apothys J Chaves and J P H Gillespe and Hospl Apprentice J Guider, Subordinate Medl Dept.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed:—

Kandahar Field Force Order—dated 26th July 1880, appointing Lieut R K Mackenzie, 78th Foot, Transport Officer, Reserve Divn, Larkhana, to be Brde Transport Officer with effect from the 12th idem.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order—Dated 10th Aug 1880, directing Major J J Mignon, Wing Comdr, 6th N I, to receive over charge of the Depot 28th N I, with effect from the 11th inst from Captain Goodwin, 13th N I, proceeding with his Regt on service.

Dated 12th Aug 1880, directing Major M J J Mignon, Wing Comdr 6th N I, to Comd the Depot 13th N I, at Mhow in addition to his other duties.

Ahmedabad Station Order—Dated 10th Aug 1880, appointing Lieut H E Passy, Adjt 26th N I, to Command the Depots of the 1st and 15th regts N I, in addition to his own duties.

Poona Division Order—Dated 17th Aug 1880, appointing Major H French, Offg Wing Comdr 11th N I, to Command the Depot of the 8th Regt N I, in addition to his other duties.

83rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated 13th Aug 1880, directing Captain B H Mclealfe, [Member of Committee of Paymastership] to perform the duties of paymaster on his own responsibility vice Captain Wright.

17th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 7th Aug 1880, directing Major J T Tinlay to continue to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his duties as Wing Officer, with effect from the 21st June 1880.

18th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 9th Aug 1880 appointing Captain H B Penton, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt [in the absence of Major Braine on recruiting duty] to officiate temporarily as 2nd in Comd in addition to his other duties, vice Major Griffith, appointed to act as Asst Adjt Genl Mhow Division.

20th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 11th Aug 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut P A Watson, Offg Wing Officer to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties with effect from the 8th inst, [as a temporary measure] vice Lieut Gordon appointed Offg Wing Officer, 16th N I.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Army Medical Department—Surgn Major F Pennington to remain in England from 26th July to 25th Novr 1880 on medical certificate.

Surgn W H Garde to remain in England from 29th May to 29th Augt 1880, on medical certificate in extension.

Surgn I B Emerson, to remain in England, from 29th May to 28th Augt 1880, on medical certificate in extension

Surgn J H Hunt to remain in England, from 22nd June to 21st Septr 1880 on medical certificate in extension.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 18.)

Mr G G Doy is appointed to act as a Joint-Magte and Depy Collr of the first grade in Chittagong.

Mr F E Pargiter, Offg Comsr of Soonderbuns, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr E B Harris, Asst Magte and Collr, Mymensing, is appointed to act, as a Joint-Magte and Depy Collr of the second grade.

Mr H J Nowbery, Magte and Collr of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months and six days.

Mr C R Marindin, Offg Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence on leave, of Mr H J Nowbery.

Mr Lincoln acted as an Assist Sub-Depy Opium Agency in the Benares Agency during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr W Cracroft.

Mr H F Campbell, fourth grade Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bengal, has been granted and extension of furlough for two months by the Secy of State.

Surgeon F C Nicholson, Supt of the Presidency Jail, and Second Resident Surgn of the Presidency Genl Hospl, is allowed leave for two months.

Surgn C H Joubert, Offg First Resident Surgn, Presidency Genl Hospl, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, Supt of the Presidency Jail.

The following Asst Engrs have passed the examination prescribed in the Public Works Code, on the 15th July 1880:—

Mr G A Mills, Asst Engr, second grade, Dist Engr, Gya.

Mr J C White, Asst Engr, second grade, Second Calcutta Divn.

Mr A Horne, Asst Engr, second grade, Patna Divn.

Mr W A Darling, Asst Engr, second grade, Darjeeling Divn.

Mr T Butler, Asst Engr, second grade, Cossye Divn.

Mr F Sills, Ex Engr, third grade, assumed charge of the Dacca Divn, from Mr D Scott, on the forenoon of the 4th August

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.—The complaint should be addressed to the editor of the paper in question.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEWIS—August 17th, at Nimach, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—August 9th, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of W. George Black, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam, of a daughter.

D'ROZARIO—July 25th, at Lahore, the wife of P. D'Rozario, Esq, Treasury Office, Thull, of a son.

MULLEN—August 10th, at Chittagong, the wife of Dr. J. Ffrench Mullen, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RAWLINS—August 9th, at Ferozepore, Captain Arthur J. C Rawlins, Roy-l Artillery.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay G

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.

PROGRESS OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

JELLALABAD, Aug. 20—Army head-quarters reached Rozabad to-day and will reach Jallelabad to-morrow. All are well, and the country is perfectly quiet. Native reports from Spega state that General Roberts has passed Ghazni unopposed, though Mahomed Jan and Hasim Khan were hovering on his flanks. Certain Tarakis, who had undertaken to assist him with supplies having, at the instigation of Hashim Khan and his Spega followers, fled from his camp, the Amir had seized the Spega Maliks who had gone into Kabul to pay their respects.

QUETTA, Aug. 20—No further news has been received from the garrison in Kandahar, but it is reported that some differences have arisen between Ayub Khan and the tribesmen round Kandahar; the latter are said to be impatient that Ayub should assault the city before the British armies advance to its relief. It is farther stated that some of Ayub's Herati troops have deserted, but this requires confirmation. General Phayre and staff start to-morrow for the Kojuck to arrange for an early advance from Chaman on Kandahar. A squadron of the 15th Hussars arrived this morning. There is much difficulty in getting letters conveyed to Kandahar.

SORTIE BY THE KANDAHAR GARRISON.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

It is reported by way of Quetta, from Kandahar, that a sortie was lately made by the garrison, in which Ayub Khan's Herati troops suffered. Our loss is not known.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON THE PISHIN COMMUNICATIONS.

The tribal gatherings to the northward of the Kojuck Pass are supposed to be intending to make an attack on our communications in Pishin.

General Stewart, with the second brigade under General Hughes, reached Jellalabad yesterday. General Daunt's brigade has left Gandamak. Country quiet. All well.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JELLALABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 22.

The latest from General Stewart's force from Jallalabad is that the present Governor at Jallalabad is about to be transferred to Lughman and will be replaced by Sirdar Ahmed Khan, late Assistant to Colonel Tweedie, at Gandamak.

WASTE OF STORES.

As is the case at Jagdalak and Pezwan, there is at Fort Battye and Rozabad a very large amount of surplus stores. At the latter place there are upwards of 2,000 maunds of grain over and above requirements. Much must be wasted. Purchasers are wanting at even one or two rupees per maund, while it cost us six or seven rupees. The transport ponies are in a shocking condition—many are mere skin and bone and in the last stage of exhaustion, and numbers have frightfully sore backs. The former, it seems likely, will be given away or shot.

THE FORT AT JELLALABAD.

Nothing has been settled as to what will become of the fort, with all its fine buildings and barracks, at Jellalabad. It is not considered likely that it will ever be occupied by the Amir's troops. Some suggest that the present city will be deserted and the fort turned into a site for a new one.

GENERAL STEWART'S MARCH TO INDIA.

On leaving Jellalabad the British force will march to India, two regiments at a time. Sirdar Madat Khan, late Governor of Jellalabad, and his brother, Kalu Khan, join a number of political refugees proceeding to India.

The latest from Kabul is that enlistment is rapidly progressing. A regiment of infantry and half a regiment of cavalry are starting for Ghazni. With these go a number of artillery men to work the guns which are already at Ghazni. This force the Amir has placed under the command of General Ghulam Hyder Khan Charki.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that no information has been received of arrangements having been made for the reception of a Native Agent of the Indian Government at Kabul. His Lordship believed that it was not intended to appoint one.

LAND MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

Numerous meetings are to be held in Ireland on Sunday to consider the land question.

THE TROOPSHIP ORONTES.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

H. M.'s troopship Orontes, outward bound, has passed through the Canal.

CH'UNG HOW.

SHANGHAI, AUG. 20.

Ch'ung How has been released.

THE HARES AND RABBITS BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

In the House of Commons, the Hares and Rabbits Bill has passed through Committee.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery has been offered the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for India, but declined it on the plea of ill health.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M's Troopship Jumna sailed to-day for Bombay. The Queen inspected the troops before their embarkation.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

H. M. the Queen witnessed the departure of the troopship Jumna yesterday, when great enthusiasm was exhibited.

STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

In the House of Lords last night, the Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer, in reply to a question, said that the land agitation in Ireland was of a pernicious character and dangerous to the peace of the country, the condition of which, in several parts, had the gravest aspect. Special legislation, however, was not intended, as the Common Law is sufficient for the circumstances.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 2.

The Supreme Commission has been abolished.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Th Bombay Mails of the 31st ulto. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, AUG. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 19th inst.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	57,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	5,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	17,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	nil	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	657,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	98,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London.....	51,000	do.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed Strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.	
Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s.
40's Mule Twist	10¾d.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight ...	1s. 8¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	119½
Bar Silver	52⅛

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

WITH reference to the statement in our leading columns this morning it may be as well to state that the first mention in respect to the Government of India's responsibility by the *Bombay Gazette* was contained in a telegram from Madras, published Aug. 5, to the following effect:—"Reliable information reaches Madras that the policy of General Primrose and General Burrows was directly dictated by the Government of India, General Warre disapproved, but his objection was overruled by Sir F. Haines." This information from Madras was supported and apparently authenticated by information subsequently received from another source. The denial given is, however, categorical and emphatic, and we therefore accept it as conclusive.

Is there no difference between a great feat of athleticism like Captain Boyton's swimming across the straits of Dover and Dr. Tanner starving himself for forty days? We think there is. The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* thinks there is not, and taxes us with inconsistency for laughing at its own wild condemnation of the former while approving the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s censure of the latter. Feats of athleticism like those performed by Captain Boyton have the merit of developing the strength and power of manly endurance of the young who imitate them—*longo intervallo*—but were starvation like that of Dr. Tanner imitated, would only reduce the imitators to a state of voluntary criticism.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday reduced the rate of interest for demand loans one per cent.

THE following gentlemen have passed their final examination for the Indian Medical Service, the result of the examination being published in London on Saturday last:—Messrs. Cowasjee Cursetjee Sunjana, Hormusjee Merwanjee Hakim, and Cowasjee Hormusjee Mistry.

THE district officers of Bengal have been "called over the coals" by the Lieutenant Governor for neglect of duty in failing to spend a proper proportion of their time on tour. In a recent official resolution, his Honour says—"If district officers will only go out in the rains as well as in the cold weather, they should find no difficulty in spending at least 90 days in the year in the interior of their jurisdictions." Several officials are specially warned that their shortcomings in this respect have attracted notice at headquarters.

IT is not improbable, says the *Pioneer*, that in the early part of October His Excellency the Viceroy may go up to the neighbourhood of Rawul Pindi, perhaps to Hassan Abdul, and there hold a review of the troops returned from Kabul, who are meanwhile, as we have already announced, to be collected at Campbellpore and Lawrencepore. Such a project might be defeated if any serious sickness should assail the troops on their way back through the Khyber and the Peshawur Valley, as it might become necessary in that case to effect their dispersion over the country without delay; but it is to be hoped that the Viceroy's present intention may be realised, as the army would certainly appreciate a ceremonial welcome back to India by the head of the Government; while if the camp at Cambellpore remains healthy, it will be better to distribute the troops to their new stations in the latter part of October than in the beginning of September.

THE rumours lately current that the Indian Government contemplated resuming diplomatic relations with Mandalay have, says the *Englishman*, reached King Theebau, and produced a lively effect on that monarch, causing, as a correspondent from Thayetmyo puts it, an "increased assumption of dignity" on his part. The majesty of his power was, it will be remembered, recently vindicated in the overthrow of the audacious attempt of the Nyoungoke Prince. The rumours that the British authorities intended to approach the Burmese Government in a friendly spirit have so far taken bodily shape that the pleasing story has been circulated by the King that a British Embassy was about to be sent to sue humbly for peace. In retaliation, however, for the treatment of the Burmese Ambassador, the Embassy would be stopped on the frontier until the *amende honorable* had been made.

IT is stated that the Military Department of the Punjab Government lately proposed to the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces the establishment of a Veterinary College at Lahore, and inquired if the Government was prepared to meet any portion of the charges of such an institution from provincial funds. The Lieutenant-Governor having considered the estimates of cost, is believed to be of opinion that should the Government of India provide a professor and an assistant professor at a cost of Rs. 1,130 per mensem, the remainder of the estimate of charges —Rs. 100 per mensem for an allowance to native lecturers, and Rs. 105 per mensem for office establishment and contingencies—may reasonably be borne by the provincial funds of the Punjab. The accommodation which will be required for lecture-rooms and stabling will also be provided by the Punjab Government. It is proposed to invite district committees to offer scholarships to students entering the veterinary class.

THE report of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878-79 shows that the average value of notes in circulation throughout the year was over thirteen crores, but the abnormal expansion caused by the famine and excessive importation of bullion has now passed away. About eighty-six crores of rupees' worth of notes were issued during the year, and about ninety crores of rupees' worth were received; the value of the notes ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000 each. Of the latter, the thousand-pounders, about twenty six thousand were received and twenty-three thousand were issued. About half the notes in circulation are of the value of Rs. 10 each. The Akola and Nagpore notes, many of them being of the higher denomination, sent to Bombay for the cotton trade, have largely increased. A large number of Madras and Bombay notes, cashed at Calcutta, are paid into the Bank of Bengal in payment of Government dues; especially for opium, and as traffic earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies. Over two thousand notes or half-notes were lost, mutilated, or wrongly joined during the year, representing a value of about a lakh of rupees. Six forged notes purporting to be of the Calcutta circle—three of Rs. 5 and three of Rs. 10 each—were discovered during the year. The notes are very clumsy imitations in pen and ink on common paper, and are so rude as to be hardly worth classing as forgeries. A great increase has, however, taken place in the forged currency notes of the Bombay circle, which are skilfully imitated and easily obtain currency. The Department was worked at a net profit of nearly nineteen lakhs of rupees.

THE *Madras Times* says it has been decided to admit natives to Volunteer Corps in India. The question enamated from the Chairman of the Committee for the Malabar Volunteer movement who recommended the formation of Native Volunteer Corps, but the Government of India, whose orders were requested in the matter, sanctioned the admission of natives to Volunteer Corps in India on certain terms only. The Madras Government have, accordingly, informed the Collector of Malabar that separate Corps of Volunteers, or even Companies consisting of solely of Natives, are not desired; but that if any of Her Majesty's Native Indian subjects should desire to take their placed amongst the members of a Volunteer Corps, understanding sufficiently the English language, adopting the uniform of the Corps, and being willing and able to share in its duties, there will be no objection to their enrolment. This decision has been communicated to the commandants of Volunteer Corps in the Madras Presidency, apparently with the view of a similar course being adopted, should any native present himself for enlistment under the above conditions. A similar answer, it will be remembered, was returned to some Parsee memorialists from Poona a couple of years ago; but no natives have ever been admitted to the local corps, because, it was very plainly shown, that their admission would be the signal for extinguishing the movement altogether. We do not see why Government should not allow Parsees at any rate to form companies of their own.

"SIR ALI BABA," the *Pioneer* suggests, should extend the number of his "days in India" beyond the twenty-one contained in the volume recently issued.—"What, for instance, have the poor Governors done that they should go down to their pensions not even 'worshipped' with a paper epitaph! Shall Madras want its *vates sacer*; shall Bombay be as though it were not? Again, there are the Lieutenant-Governors,—is their specification not to be filed in this patent office? Or are we to know nothing of the genus, properties, differentiæ and natural marks of that senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Chief Commissioner; he who is to the Lieutenant-Governor what Mr. Dean is to my Lord Bishop, and who, like his brother aspirant in the Church, is no doubt often astonished at the much vast difference should be twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee? The Member of Council too; he who on Olympus sits, a god forging thunderbolts for the mere giants, and later on descends to become like unto one of these—of him, of them, have you nothing to say, oh, Ali Baba, Ali Baba, oh?"

THE *Madras Athenæum* compliments Sir James Fergusson upon his first speech in Bombay, saying "His Excellency made a very happy allusion when he referred to the long and honourable association of British and native soldiers on the battle fields of India, and beyond the sea, in China and Persia, and when, in mentioning the Malta expedition, he remarked that native soldiers had even crossed the black water to Europe to redress an attempted wrong." The native chiefs of Bombay and Calcutta have, remarks our contemporary, "come forward with almost unprecedented liberality, and native gentlemen have shown their sympathy by contributing largely towards the fund. If Madras is to maintain its reputation at all, it should not be slow in following the noble example that has been set to it by the citizens of Bombay. The western capital has certainly set a noble and praiseworthy example, which Madras would do well to follow."

It will no doubt seem preposterous to say a word just now for the late Viceroy. When a man is discredited, the proper thing to do is to discredit him more; still we may quote what the *Quarterly Review* says, in giving a passage from Mr. Russell Lovell's "Around the World with General Grant." It is especially worthy of the notice of native revilers of Lord Lytton that His Excellency appeared to General Grant's party to be *pro native* rather than otherwise in the general character of his administration. Says the *Quarterly*:—

"In India, the General and his party were of course received with graceful cordiality by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, who favourably impressed them all by the knowledge he displayed of American politics and his sympathy with Untionist views. When we hear him harshly condemned, or find old Indians shaking their heads at the mention of his viceroyalty, it may be as well to bear in mind the view taken of its spirit and tendencies by an impartial observer on the spot:—

'Lord Lytton's administration of India will long be remembered. I find, in conversing with the people, that opinions widely differ as to its character. It was curious to find the strong opinions that had been formed for and against the Viceroy. It showed that in India political feeling ran as high as at home. The moment the Viceroy's name is mentioned in any native circle you hear high praise or severe condemnation. It seemed to me that an administration of so positive a character as to excite these criticisms is sure to make its impression on history, and not fall nerveless and dead. The criticisms passed upon Lord Lytton were calculated to raise him in the estimation of those who had no feelings in Indian affairs and saw only the work he was doing. One burning objection to his Lordship was his decision in a case where an Englishman received a nominal sentence for having struck a native a blow which caused his death. The blow was not intended to kill. It was a hasty, petulant act, and the native, ailing from a diseased spleen, fell, and, rupturing his spleen, died. The courts treated the matter as an ordinary case of assault and battery; held that the native would have died anyhow from the diseased spleen, and so allowed the matter to pass without punishment. The Viceroy interfered and put a heavy hand on the judges, and all official India rose in arms. The idea of this young literary man, this poet, this sentimental diplomatist coming from the salons of Paris and Lisbon to apply his poetic fancies to the stern duties of governing an empire in India—such a thing had never been known. How different this man from those grand statesmen who blew Sepoys from a cannon and hanged suspicious characters and saved the empire. If the right, the consecrated right of an Englishman to beat a 'nigger' is destroyed, then there is no longer an India.'"

THE *Bombay Review* is not so despondent as a certain daily contemporary about the position the Corporation has taken up on the C. D. question:—Last week we referred to the audacious suggestion in the columns of a daily contemporary to the effect that Government need not take any notice of the emphatic refusal of the Corporation to have nothing to do with the C. D. A. What can be easier than to seize the Rs. 15,000 required by stopping that amount out of the Police grant? This scheme of petty absolutism is repeated this week, and with renewed insolence. It is worthy of one of that order of priggish cynical Under-Secretaries on the other side of India, whose effigies are preserved, like flies in amber, in the *Days* of "Ali Baba." Advantage, it seems, is sought to be taken of the conciliatory form in which the Corporation passed its resolution. That was to the effect, that if they found nothing better to do with their money they might be willing to contribute the sum towards a hospital or wards for the cure of a certain malady, such remedial agencies be entirely voluntary in their operation and not in any way under the detested Act. The hardihood which now ostentatiously signifies its contempt for Municipal institutions is singularly mistimed. We are sadly mistaken in Sir James Fergusson if he should be content thus to follow the Brummagem imperialism of his predecessor; and His Excellency will find himself under a grievous mistake if he allows a knot of subordinate officials to commit him to so reactionary a course. If he is only half as wise as his speech on Tuesday last implied, he will let the dirty business—slide.

IF it be true, says the *Bombay Review*, that the Government of India knows nothing more about the Kushki-Nakhud disaster and the present situation at Kandahar than is comprised in the driblets doled out by the Press Commissioner, it would be better to make a frank confession to that effect. It only needs an authoritative line from the Viceroy's Private Secretary to set all these unpleasant doubts at rest. But we have a specific query to put—where is General Burrows's report on the action of the 27th July, describing the circumstances under which his brigade was defeated? He has been in Kandahar since the 29th; he is far to well versed in official duties not to have drawn up a full, and, so far as he is concerned an exhaustive statement of the occurrence before, on, and after that fatal day. Correspondence has come in since that date; and if General Primrose did not know how to get the despatch forwarded there are many Bombay officers in that city who could contrive some safe method of transmission. Whilst it is impossible that General Burrows did not draw up his report, it is incredible that it should not have found its way into India? Where, then, is the document? General Warre would be unworthy of his position if he has not obtained a copy. So then, for the present, we are forced to conclude that General Burrows's report, and General Primrose's despatch covering it, are at Simla; that they are being bottled up, until they can be duly "Bowdlerised" for publication—"by parcels and not intentively." The scandal of this suppression is all the greater, because from the peculiar circumstances preceding and attending the disaster the public are deprived of the salutary aid which the ubiquitous "Special" of modern warfare can best afford. Scarcely a sentence of such description and explanation of the Kushki-Nakhud affair as an independent special correspondent would have written has been permitted to reach the press. We have heard extracts read from private letters that include a touch or two of the kind required; but, whilst these confirm in outline the chief surmises already accepted, they are too fragmentary to warrant us in founding any statement upon them here. Possibly it may be reserved for the Special Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* to be the first to give an intelligible account of the disaster of Kushki Nakhud.

THE Maharaja of Joypore circulated with the last issue of the *Joypore Gazette* a portrait of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy.

THE subscription of Messrs. King, King and Co. to the Bombay Military Relief Fund was through a mistake inserted as Rs. 50. Messrs. King, King and Co. have subscribed Rs. 250, we are glad to know.

ONE of the London papers, referring to the case of Dr. Tanner, remarks—"He takes nothing to eat, and allows himself but a drink of water daily to support life. We do not know whether the water in New York is anything like that in London, but if it is, the matter is easily explained. Some of the 'limpid fluid' supplied by the metropolitan water companies would form both victuals and drink for any man."

FROM a pamphlet on Dynamite, lately published by the inventor, it appears that the annual sale of the compound already amounts to some 3,500 tons, equal to at least 10 500 tons of gunpowder in power. The pamphlet also states the very remarkable fact that not a single accident is known to have occurred in connexion with either its transport or its storage. An addition has been made to the list of safe nitroglycerine compounds, in "blasting gelatine," which is coming largely into use on the Continent, and has been employed in the most recent blasting operations at the St. Gothard Tunnel.

THE E. and A. Co.'s steamer Brisbane, which arrived at Singapore on the 30th ultimo, brought the news, important to Southern India at the present moment, that a large gold-field had been discovered on the Adelaide river about 100 miles from Port Darwin. The Chinese at once flocked to the spot, and some of them found nuggets of great value, which they not unwisely resolved to place beyond fear by walking off with them, and securing their passage by the Brisbane. They are now at Singapore awaiting an opportunity to leave for China. It is said one nugget found weighs 127 lbs., or only a few ounces less, the famous "Welcome" nugget which was discovered at Ballarat in 1858, and which is the largest hitherto found. The Europeans who ventured early upon the scene of the field were beaten off by the Chinese.

"EUROPEAN Politics" have a wide range in some people's opinion. A writer under that heading in the *Pioneer* chronicles the following items of interest to the Political world:—Lord Malmesbury has been making a fool of himself to the delight of the town. His Lordship is 73 years of age and an ex-Cabinet minister; and being, therefore, a responsible personage, went out to Germany to wean his nephew, Lord Ossulston, from the affections of an American widow. He succeeded so far as to fall in love with the lady himself, and it was stated that a marriage was arranged, and in fact Lord Malmesbury announced it to his heir presumptive with the addition that he would recompense him for the disappointment which would ensue. But it turns out that the lady was already married to Colonel Kingscote, and the best of the joke is that she will not return the septuagenarian Earl his presents, which are said to include the family jewels. There is a more melancholy story. An American lady, well known in English society, has committed suicide in the house of an English lady of title at Paris through the refusal of an English nobleman to marry her according to promise.

THE *Indian Mirror* mildly remonstrates with the *Bombay Guardian*:—"Our western contemporary seems to misunderstand Lakshmi. She is not the Hindu's 'Mammon.' To worship Lakshmi is to see God in all earthly possessions, in rice and riches, and in the beauty of household order and prosperity, while the worship of Mammon is enmity with God, wordliness and carnality. Mammonism is ungodliness; Lakshmi is providence. Who so adores Lakhsmi must gratefully and devoutly see Providence in all Divine gifts. Our contemporary may hate the idol Lakshmi, but the true idea of God in prosperity or providence is as much a Christian as it is a Hindu idea. When will Christendom realize this great idea and reverently see God in their daily bread?" To which the *Bombay Guardian* rejoins:—"We recognize our daily bread as the gift of God and thank *Him* for it, not Lakshmi, nor Pluto, nor any other god or goddess. At the annual festival of the Devali, Lakshmi receives special worship, according to the amount of worshipper's gains in his business in the past year. The worship of Lakshmi is at best the worship of a fragment and is idolatry, whether there be a visible figure or not." Why does the *Indian Mirror* go out of its way to brand the god Mammon as an enemy of God? Is there not room for Mammon also in the pantheon where Lakshmi and so many other divinities find a place? A genuine old Mammonite—not a modern one—might be able to say in all conscientiousness, as much for that deity as the *I. M.* says for Lakshmi. We hope the *Bombay Guardian* will appreciate this argument and press it home.

STAFF CORPS DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly have my name registered as a subscriber to the "Indian Staff Corps Defence Fund," and also permit me to suggest that the secretary to the fund be good enough to address a circular letter to all officers in the Staff Corps calling upon them to subscribe, and also informing them of the precise nature of the petition that is to be addressed to Parliament in connection with our grievances. I beg to enclose my card.

August 16. ANOTHER F. O.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many letters have appeared of late urging the organization of a "Staff Corps Defence movement." But before resorting to that expedient I would ask the promoters of this scheme whether they have exerted all other means of bringing about what they seek. Surely some of the many senior officers of the three corps high in authority could obtain the ear of the Indian Government in view to placing the Staff Corps on the same footing of pension and the privilege of counting all furlough taken as service for pension, as that secured to officers of the Line, Engineers, Artillery, and new the line regiments. I can hardly think the Indian Government would allow any injustice to be continued to a body of officers who were tempted to enter the Staff Corps, believing that it was the wish of Government that they should do so. Should Government decline to move in the matter, then I think it would be but fair to bring the position of Staff Corps officers to the notice of the Home Government through influential members of both Houses of Parliament. No one can urge that the officers of the Staff Corps have been fairly or liberally dealt with, and to enumerate all the disadvantages in position as regards pension, service, &c., compared with officers of the line, &c., that the changes of late years have brought upon them would occupy more of your valuable space than I could well expect. Your contemporary has a letter in a late issue urging that officers of the line who entered the Staff Corps should be allowed to reckon their home service for pension which is but fair when one recollects that most of those who left their regiments were tempted to take that step, as Staff Corps pension rules were a bait to them they could not refuse. Now, the tables are turned; no one can gainsay the fact, that the Staff Corps in an incubus brought to light by the fertile brain of one who would now have "wished he had not done it." But for this wild scheme why punish the

Rampart Row, Aug. 13. OFFICERS?

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 22.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. 4; thermometer 81·2; barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather, morning cloudy, evening fair; wind N.N.E., W. N. W.; thermometer 79; barometer 29·98. Fall of rain 7 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 32 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	42	52	46	21	38	92	42	70
Aug. 20 Friday	0	0	.....		.....		.....	
21 Saturday	0	48	0	5	0	6	0	9
22 Sunday.....	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	19
Total.....	43	0	46	42	39	0	43	98
Total Fall, Aug. 22, 1879...	49	1	59	5	*	*	61	42

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. .and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

WE hear from Bangalore that good rain had fallen in the neighbourhood. The tanks are well filled with water; and the crops are generally promising.

UPWARDS of three and a half inches of rain fell in the Nimar district, Bengal, on the 5th and 6th of August, and some crops were being sown which may supply food; but the prospects still continue gloomy. The total rainfall in this district from the 1st of April up to date has been only 5·62 inches, against an average for the last thirteen years of 34·70 inches.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.—A further moderate fall of the barometer has taken place over the whole of India, but it is not accompanied by any change of importance in the general character of the weather. Rain is reported from all the stations in Burma and Assam, but from a few scattered stations only in India. In Bengal, Cuttack has 3¼ inches, Palee Point 1 inch, Calcutta ⅔ inch, Jalpigoria 1 inch, and Darjeeling 14-tenths. In the North-Western Provinces there is no rain; and in the Punjab, 1 inch at Rawalpindi and 2 tenths at Simla. None in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces or Berar; and in Bombay only slight falls at Bombay, Goa, Satara, and Belgaum. In Madras, Vizagapatam has 6 tenths, Gooty 11-tenths, and Cuddapah slight rain.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienne Medical Gazette*, Austria.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Lecture 5·45 p. m.
Temple Bar, 9 p. m.
Bombay Club Meeting, Club House, 5 p. m.
Esplanade Theatre, Crawford market, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th inst:—Dharwar, from Sunderland; Sacramento, New York; Akola (s), Zanzibar, Clandon (s), Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Bussorah. 21st inst:—Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Assyria (s), Delagoa Bay; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Hartlepool (s), Hartlepool.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed on the 21st inst:—Java (s), to Zanzibar; Pera (s), Southampton; Futtialla (s), Kurrachee; Adria (s), China.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Mitklingenden Spiele..... Faust.
Overture	Emma de Antiochia..... Mercadanti.
Auf dem Wasser.....	Schubert.
Waltz	Fesche Geister ..... Strauss.
Potpourri	Brunwieser.
Quadrille.....	Grandduchesse de Geroldstein .. Strauss.
Die Sterve.....	Proch.
Waltz	Les Cent Viergis ..... Rosch.
Cavatina	Ernani ..... Verdi.
Polka	Bitte schoen ..... Strauss.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Pearl and Hartlepool entered the dock on Saturday last.

KEROSINE OIL.—The ship Sacramento, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 20th inst. from New York, brought 42,200 cases kerosine oil.

SALUTE.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m. on Saturday last on the departure of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, Member of Council.

A LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 5-15 by the Rev. C. W. Park on "The Doctrine of Incarnations and its Indian Illustrations."

EVADING THE LICENCE FOR SALE OF POISONS.—Abdoola Gholam Hoosein was on Saturday last fined Rs. 50 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for selling a quantity of arsenic without a licence.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Parell Road on view of the body of a Marwaree lad, aged about 15 years, named Indra Natoo, who committed suicide by drowning himself in Dick Tank. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 21st inst.:—Horses, 5 lame, 1 galled back; bullocks, 16 lame, 6 sore necks; and 4 emaciated. Total number of cases 31; amount of fines Rs. 71.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Tanna, on the body of one Narayen Damjee, a karkoon in the Deputy Collector's office, Salt Department, Tanna. The deceased died suddenly in his office when on duty. The jury found that deceased died of heart disease.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Dewchund Jaipall, a servant in the employ of Jaiwar Hunsraj, a grain merchant residing at Dadur, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 307 in currency notes and cash, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Balloo Pandoo was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 22, belonging to Parishram Rugoonath. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Dalia Balloo was also convicted on the same day by the same magistrate of stealing a copper vessel, valued at 8 annas, the property of Bhimmee, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXECUTION OF A FEMALE POISONER.—The woman Radhacomb Hurry, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Newnham for causing the death of her husband by administering poison in his food, which she alleged she did at the instigation of her paramour, a Marwaree, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Poona on Thursday morning. The sentence of death passed upon the unfortunate woman was confirmed by the High Court. Hopes were entertained of her sentence being commuted to one of transportation for life, but the High Court rejected her appeal. She then petitioned His Excellency the Governor in Council for a mitigation of her sentence, and prayed that His Excellency would exercise the power vested by law in her case, but Government declined to interfere with the sentence already passed on her, and confirmed by the High Court. At an early hour the vicinity of the District Jail of Poona was crowded with natives—males, females, and children. Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, and Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, the Jailor, were present. The road leading from the jail gate to the scaffold was lined with the Poona Police, about fifty in number, under the command of chief constable Tookaram Vittojee. Before the scaffold was also stationed a party of armed Police, and behind them two troops of the Poona Horse with drawn swords. On the scaffold were some of the jail official subordinates, conspicuous amongst whom was the hangman donned in his yellow breeches and turban and blue coat. At 5 minutes to 7 o'clock the condemned prisoner was seen coming out of the jail gate. She was held on the right by the jail matron, and on the left by the assistant to the matron. The prisoner looked pale and haggard. On reaching the foot of the scaffold, the prisoner's death warrant was read by Mr. Plunkett. On ascending the scaffold, the prisoner was exceedingly tremulous, said nothing. The body was allowed to remain, as usual, hanging for an hour, after which it was carried away by four male and five female convicts for interment.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to come before the Legislative Council on the 31st instant:—

I. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 474, dated the 30th April, 1880, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act (No. VII., of 1879)."

2. Letter from Ditto Ditto No. 476, dated the 30th April, 1880, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots."

3 Letter from Ditto Ditto No. 477, dated 30th April, 1880, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay."

II. Bill and Order of the day:—

Bill No. 4 of 1880. A Bill to enable Government to provide for the preservation of game birds and wild animals *First Reading.*

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 19.

The cantonment was enlivened yesterday by the annual sports of the State Railway employés, a very full programme was announced, giving opportunities for all sorts of people to distinguish themselves—the strong, the quick, the plucky on foot, horseback and donkey back, all comers not being forgotton—while liberal prizes gilded the glory with which each winner in the mimic warfare was supposed to cover himself. Putting the shot and throwing the cricket ball, won by Mr. Lightowler., the energetic honorary secretary, opened the ball followed by a good walking match, won splendidly by Mr. Phillips, who, in spite of the heat which was intense, completed the mile in about 11¾ minutes.

The pony race of one mile, 13-2 and under, brought 10 comers, and was won by Mr. Humphrey's pony, Mr. Leghtowler's coming in a good second. Next followed the high jump, in which Kiernander and Tait distinguished themselves, the former clearing 4 ft. 11 in. and winning.

Quarter mile race for drivers, firemen and shunters, won by J. Bell at railway speed, some people who poke fun at the narrow gauge locomotives, offered to back Bell against his own engine over same distance. This was not taken up. The donkey race was grand; about twenty of our famous Ahmedabad pack donkeys were standing along the hedge, and the thirteen competitors were allowed their own choice, either with or without saddle and bridle. For sometime it was doubtful whether a start could be effected or not, and roars of laughter greeted each most ineffectual effort to bring Neddy to the starting post. Mr. Kuper, of the Artillery, at last got some half dozen in line, and at the word go, it was go. The spectators saw a confused mass of heads and tails, legs and arms, out of which only two or three competitors seemed to emerge. Tait, who seemed to have acquired a sailor-like skill in steering his craft at Cairo or Alexandria, coming in first, at a canter, arms and legs all over the shop, but this did not matter, having landed the stakes, Neddy landed his

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a various collection of curious glassware, table ornaments, &c., &c.
Recently imported.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale to commence at 1 p. m. as follows:—

A very splendid collection of fancy glassware consisting of about 22) useful varieties such as 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 bottles, cruet frames, egg frames, soyframes, biscuit boxes, jewel boxes, 8 iris frames, water stand, sugar basket, sets of scent bottles, spare scent bottles, candlesticks, table watches, flower vases, salt cellars, spoons, a collection of writing requisites consisting of various designs and pattern of single, double and ornamented inkstand, memo stands, pen racks and trays, paper weights of different patterns, thermometers, cups, card trays, blotting pads, &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold in small lots for the convenience of the purchasers. The property is now on view.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. requested the favour of a visit from generous customers to this fancy goods lately received.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Messrs. Jones, Marshall, Goode and Sons, a light English built buggy phaeton, &c., the property of T. T. Watson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 ,, ,, drills.
7 cases prints.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Vally Hajee Khumisea.
Haberdashery, toys, and ball thread.
By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Kasnal Hoosein bin Mohideen.
Gold and silver ornaments, watches, &c.
By order of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. Comyn, Undertaker, &c., of Poona—
One Blacksmone slab to defray expenses of rent.
By order of Moya Mahomed Yoosuf Momin on account and at the risk of Nawab Saheb Alum Alykhan Dalawar Jung Bahadoor Mahomed Khan.
7 eight light chandeliers 12½ inches.
12 six light chandeliers 7 inches.
50 pairs white and coloured glass cabin lamps.
25 pairs wash lamps.
325 coat iron railings.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, fine plate, rich crockery, and glass-ware, &c., the property of Major C. D. P. Payne.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sunbeam House," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, and glassware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, gun rifle and revolvers, canary and other rare birds, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. Clark, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR HOPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS
WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TO BE LET,
A LARGE commodious well-furnished House called WILDERNESS, situated at Malabar Hill, up to the end of September next. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME English-built VICTORIA with a moveable Dicky, suitable either for a pair of Galloways or a single horse.
Just landed, a new 4-seated CANOE BAROUCHE built by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A office Miniature BROUGHAM, the property of Surgeon General Hunter, proceeded to England. Price moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	....	Rs. 2	0 per Bag
,,	,,	40 ,,	..... ,,	7 12 ,,
Second, White, Small White	10 ,,	.... ,,	1 14	,,
,,	,,	40 ,,	..... ,,	7 5 ,,
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10 ,,	.... ,,	1 12	,,
,,	,,	40 ,,	..... ,,	6 8 ,,

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

REMOVAL.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.
COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bath-room is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

Private arrangements will also be entered into.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

HINDU LAW.

THE VYAVAHARA MAYUKHA, in original, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION, with REFERENCES TO THE MITAKSHARA, THE VIRAMITRODAYA, THE VYAVAHARA-MADHAVA, KAMALAKARA, AND JIMUTAVAHANA'S DAYABHAGA; also
THE YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI, COMPLETE IN ORIGINAL, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE SOURCES OF HINDU LAW, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING NOTES ON (I.) Eighteen Principal Smritis, (II.) Public Charities, (III.) *Sapinda* Relationship of Three Kinds, and (IV.) Customary Law—1 Marriage, 2 Adoption.

BY
RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C.S.I., M.R.A.S.,
VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, PLEADER H. M. HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, &c., &c., &c.

The work is published in two Parts:—I. SANSKRIT TEXTS and NOTES; II. ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES, WITH INTRODUCTION APPENDIX.
The price is as follows:—
Part I.—Rs. 6, packing and postage to Out-stations As. 4 extra
,, II.—Rs. 15, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,
The entire work Rs. 21, ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

N.B.—Copies will be supplied by the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS; the MANAGER *Native Opinion Press*, Girgaum Back Road, and the MANAGER, *Union Press*, Dhobi Talao.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

G. I. P. R.

Bombay, Boree Bunder	Bhadli	Chinchwara	Dapki
Musjid	Bhoosawul Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for Machi Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hulu Gate	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Bhadgaon	Indiapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wadgaul	Kooroon
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budsaira*
Bhandup	Dongergaum	Chindowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmara	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*‡	Padsidari	Damergaum
Kalian Junction*†.	Jawar	Khandelia	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Kusara wall	Singji	Karli	Wurdah†
Kassind	Harsul	Ku kulia	Powsar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Sheringee	Salaiwadi	Boree
Khurdee	Burlia*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kusarah*	Timoonee	Kirkee	Pulgaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poonat ¶¶	Jehwoor
Gootee	Sewree	Loonee	Keim
Baitgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Baree Road*
Dadaloo B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Road*	Etarsee for Hoshungabad	Khoirgaum	Unger
Khairwadee	Rampur	Patna	Mohol
Nipha	Bagra	Dhonde	Packney
Lasulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Sholapoor*‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*‡	Deckal and Bhegwan	Hoolee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Karrura	Kurrubgaum
Naidongree	Barkeri	Poomulwaree	Doodeeh
Chalisgaum	Narsamin	Warrengaum	Go door
Kujgaum	Babai	Wadi	Goolburga
Gaina	Godawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohenee	Mulkapoor	Yelsghorry
Mhow	Nurmi-gpore (for Kuneli	Bijwa Bridge	Shahabad*†‡
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Bysingpore Road
Bhosawul	Nurmi-gpore	Jullum*	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sirsagaum*	Chickagore
		Parus	Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

B. B. & C. I. R.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Dahnoo Road	Unclaur	Borehavi
Churney Road	Gowood	Broach*	Nerlad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palej	Barajree
Parell	Bhesdar	Mesgaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Road	Kurwan	Subarmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andheree	Sulsar	Shadurpore	Charoiee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Bereweie (Dysur)	Boolesmora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhyndar	Umulsar	Rajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasad	Fatree
Versur	Surat*¶	Nowiey	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Amrolee	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Sion	Bhaloj	Lillapore Road
		Oomrut	Lucfor
		Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
¶ 20 minutes for Tiffin.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected,

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of
Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are one bottle, it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA; Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour.

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8	8
The Bristol—Black Round Low Crown,	8	8
The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim,	8	8
The Windsor—Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
The Oxford—Drab Soft, Low Round Crown,	8	8
The Devon—Drab Hard, Low Round Crown,	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats, Best Quality	13	8
Best Drab Naples	10	8

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Deer Stalker	4	0
Deer Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4	0
Soft French, Low Round Crown	5	0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4	8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14	8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Pearl Beatrice Soft	9	8
Ladies' Beaver Cleopatra Trimmed, Ostrich Feather	30	0
Ladies' Drab Terai	14	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*.

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.	
,, Silk and Wool ,,	,, 18-8	,,	,,
,, Oxford Cloth	,, 11	,,	,,
,, Zephyr Cloth	,, 11	,,	,,
,, Silk	,, 25	,,	,,

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. *Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October* 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only Genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—*Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.*

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

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Do.	Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	LAHORE	E. Gillon & Co., Lahore.
Do.	R. Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.	SIMLA & LAHORE	E. Plomer & Co., Combermere, House.
BOMBAY	D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay.	CEYLON	J. Maitland & Co., Colombo.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Cyprinodin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to Dr. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Taste Preparation, equal to the best Wines, Perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorous Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made Public by Dr. R. D. Lalor, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases. Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES arising from whatever cause

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the brain, Spinal Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining, that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic; entirely overcoming that dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their action.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880.

THE EVACUATION OF KABUL.

BUTKHAK, 11TH AUG.

LATE in the evening of the 10th instant arrangements were finally concluded for an interview between His Highness Amir Abdurrahman Khan and the British representatives in Kabul. Whether a meeting could be arranged was doubtful, I understand, up to nearly 9 o'clock; and if one had not taken place, Sir Donald Stewart would have had to forego the pleasure of seeing the Amir whom his efforts have done so much towards placing on the throne of Kabul. But good fortune favoured Sir Donald. The camp of the Amir had been moved during the morning of the 10th to Deh Gopak, a small secluded village about three miles from, and within easy sight of, the Sherpur cantonments. Prior to this, the camp had been at Kila Murad Beg, six miles from Kabul, and on the other side of the first low range of hills beyond the lake. His Highness did not, however, arrive at Deh Gopak till 8 o'clock in the evening; and here he was agreeably surprised by finding Sirdar Mahomad Afzal Khan waiting for him. This distinguished getleman, who, it will be remembered, was the leading member of the Mission to Turkistan at the beginning of negotiations with Abdurrahman, had been fitly selected as the bearer of the Government presents to the Amir. They consisted of a handsome grey English horse, a rifle, a pair of pistols, and a gold watch. The Sirdar arrived at Deh Gopak about 6 o'clock, and had to wait two hours before the Amir arrived. He was greatly pleased with the presents; insisted on the Sirdar dining with him; presented him with a Kashmir shawl and a few other articles of dress; and on dismissing him, sent a message to the effect that he would be glad to meet the British officers at 7 o'clock the following morning. It will thus be seen that the Amir has got the better of the absurd suspicions that not only made him backward in dealing with us, but actually led him to throw away the food near which a stranger had merely passed, from fear of being poisoned.

Before the return of Mahomed Afzal Khan, a tent had been pitched within a couple of hundred yards of the contonment wall, in anticipation of the Amir's consent to come in; so that though the interview was not decided on till so late, there was no bustle or confusion. Sir Donald Stewart and the Chief Political Officer had moved under canvas in the centre of the cantonments, and as all tents and baggage had to be ready to start by 5 a.m., there was a weary period of waiting in the open air, under a sun sufficiently warm even at 6 o'clock. At a few minutes before 7, the escort of Guides Cavalry rode up; the General mounted, and followed by a string of some thirty or forty officers approached the tent, which was in a field about twenty paces from the roadside. As soon as the British party got outside the head-quarters' gate, the Amir and his followers were seen coming from the opposite direction. Half-a-mile in his rear on the side of a hill were a large number of his troops, both cavalry and infantry; but the number of followers with His Highness was hardly more than sixty; and only two of his sepoys were on sentry at the tent itself. The two parties met exactly in front of the path leading to the tent. Abdurrahman had with him Sirdar Yusuf Khan. Sir Donald Stewart was accompanied by Mr. Lepel Griffin, all the rest standing at some few yards' distance. The Chief Political Officer introduced the Amir to the Lieutenant-General as they met; and then walked towards the tent, followed by all the British officers present. There were not more than five chairs. His Highness occupied the centre seat; on his right were Sir Donald Stewart and General Hills; on his left Mr. Griffin. The conversation was conducted in Persian by Mr. Griffin on behalf of the Lieutenant-General, His Highness having little or no command of Hindustani. After the usual formalities were concluded, several officers were introduced to the Amir; amongst others were the three Brigadiers under Major-General Hills; Colonel Lockart, Dr. Smith, Colonel Fryer, Major Morgan, Major Lance, and others. His Highness was dressed in a drab suit of striped cloth, with his continuations tucked into long black boots; a black Astrakan cap, in which a diamond star glittered, on his head; his arms consisted of a revolver only, which he carried in an ordinary waist-belt.

Though still nervous, I thought he was less so than on the former occasions I saw him; and all who did see him were greatly pleased at his appearance. In the course of conversation he said his whole heart was full of gratitude to the British, and begged that his best thanks might be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy. The interview was public throughout; no business was enterned into (indeed it is said that all matters of business were concluded at Mr. Griffin's last meeting with the Amir); and we took our leave in less than a quarter of an hour, His Highness shaking hands with all who cared to wish him good-bye and good-luck.

The Amir deputed his right-hand man, Sirdar Yusuf Khan, to accompany the General out of Kabul, himself returning almost at once to Deh Gopak. The British officials did not return to the cantonment, but went by the road along the outer wall, out by Siah Sung, and thence by the main road to Butkhak. As we rode along we could see the forts on Bemaru already occupied by small partits of the Amir's infantry. The Asmai fort had been occupied the night before as soon as our own pickets left it; the big fort on Siah Sung was occupied during the day, as were the Shah Durwaza and other forts. The Bala Hissar was taken over by General Ghulam Hyder Khan, with one regiment of infantry and about a hundred cavalry. Sherpur itself was garrisoned by the Haz Danari, a celebrated Turkistan cavalry regiment, and 500 Khasidars, a force scarcely strong enough to defend any single corner of the huge cantonment. The Amir on his way back to his camp at Deh Gopak was preceded by a band of music, and on his arrival there, received a salute of thirty-one guns. Considerable enthusiasm was evinced among his followres; for, incredible as it may appear, there were many of them who believed that the Amir would be made a prisoner by us, even up to the last moment of the interview. Had anything happened to him, they knew well what their fate with any new comer who might be chosen, and they feared any mishap to the man with whom they had thrown in their lot.

Up to the present the Amir has not made his entry into Kabul. His nine years' residence in Russian territory has in no way removed or lessened his oriental superstition; and he left the choice of an auspicious hour and day to the astrologers, of whom he has several attached to his court. The chief of these has named 11 o'clock on Sunday next for the public entry, and has decreed that no luck can attend the occasion unless His Highness wears an emerald ring. One is accordingly being prepared, and the words "Amir Abdurrahman, 1279," are to be engraved on it. Meantime Sirdar Yusuf Khan is still carrying on his duties as the Governor of Kabul. He has established pickets on all the approaches to the city, and the passport system is again in full swing. All went perfactly quiet the first day of our absence, and if His Highness prove wise and conciliatory, his reign at Kabul may, with the support already give him, possibly be longer than that of either of the last two Amirs. This letter, however, purports to be an account of our evacuation of Kabul, and I must keep to my subject and not concern myself with either the present, past, or future politics of Afghanistan.

The number of men of which our force consists, including camp-followers and servants, cannot be less than 20,000. The first march has been got over without a single accident of any description, and too great praise cannot be bestowed on Sir Donald Stewart, on the Chief Political Officer, and on the officers and troops themselves for the excellent result of their exertion. The camping ground at Butkhak is a remarkably bad one, the head-quarters tents being, all pitched in the midst of a ploughed field. But the whole movement has been carried on so regularly that I have not heard a single complaint. The country is perfectly quiet, though there are plenty of marauders ready to drop on any unfortunate straggler. Close to this place we came across the corpse of a murdered camp follower; and since telegraphing to you, I find that the poor man was one of a party sent last evening from Sherpur to Butkhak without a guard. They were attacked by robbers, when all but this one unfortunate escaped by flight. I hear that an inquiry is to be made to ascertain who is to blame for neglecting to send out a guard with the party.

Accompanying us to India are a few of the Kabul Sirdars, including Wali Mahomed Khan and Tahir Khan. Several Hindu merchants from the city have also taken the opportunity of our march to proceed unmolested to India. But the queerest companions of our journey are a party of Khokandi pilgrims proceeding *viâ* India to Mecca; of these there are over a hundred, and their peculiar hats and attire are a source of amusement and wonder to all.

The weather is not uncomfortably warm at present, and the troops are in high spirits at the idea of getting back to India. The force marches to Lutaband early to-morrow morning; General Gough's Brigade halting for the day at Fort Nicholson, two miles on the Kabul side of Lutaband. Owing to the narrowness and difficulty of the road over the Pass, General Gough's Brigade will remain at Lutaband on the 13th while the rest of the force is crossing, and follow it the next day.—*Pioneer*.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE TROOPS RETURNING *VIA* THE KHYBER.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

E. A. R. H. A. from Peshawar—To remain at Peshawar until relieved by 0·5 late in the season.

E. A. R. H. A., from Peshawar to Sialkot—To move out of valley and march direct to Sialkot as soon as carriage for large tents is available.

A. B. R. H. A., from Front to Campbellpur—On arrival at Peshawar, to march to Campbellpur, and remain there until the ordinary marching season.

C-3rd R. A., from Front to Agra—Will arrive at Peshawar about 22nd August, to march to Campbellpur. Will move from Camp to Agra by route march early.

G-3rd R. A., from Front to Meean Meer—Will arrive at Peshawar about 2nd or 3rd September and move thence to camp Hassan Abdal, marching thence to Meean Meer early.

G-4th R. A., from Front to Peshawar—Will remain temporarily in cantonments Peshawar until relieved.

L-5th R. A., from Front to Lucknow—Will arrive at Peshawar about 13th September and proceed to camp Lawrencepur, marching thence in December for Lucknow.

12-9th R. A., from Front to Morar—To receive elephant equipment from 6-11th and to halt at Nowshera until Attock bridge is ready, when it will move to Morar.

6-11th R. A., from Front to Lucknow—On arrival at Peshawar to make over elephant equipment to 12-9th, and be pushed on at once by route march and rail to Lucknow.

10-11th R. A.—Remains at Peshawar.

11-11th R. A., from Front to Murree Hills—To proceed at once to Murree Hills.

No. 1 M. B.—Remains at Lundi Kotal.

No. 4 M. B., from Front to Edwardesabad—Proceeds direct *via* Kohat pass to Edwardesabad immediately on arrival at Peshawar.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

6th Dragoon Guards, from Front to Sialkot—Arrive at Peshawar 20th, 23rd. March direct to Sialkot on receiving suitable carriage for large tents.

8th Hussars, from Nowshera to Campbellpur—Move across Indus to Compbellpur as soon as relieved by 14th Foot at Nowshera, and remain at Camp until reserve there is finally broken up.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1-5th Foot, from Front to Lawrencepur—Arrive at Peshawar about 20th August, move to camp Lawrencepur where they will remain until required for embarkation.

2-9th Foot, from Front to Lawrencepur—Arrive at Peshawar about 22nd August, march thence to camp Lawrencepur where they remain until reserve is finally broken up.

12th Foot, from Cherat to Fyzabad—Remains at Cherat until regular marching season when they march to Fyzabad.

2-14 Foot, from Front to Nowshera—On arrival at Peshawar will proceed direct to Nowshera, arriving there about 21st August.

17th Foot—Remain at Peshawar until relieved.

18th Foot—Remain at Lundi Kotal.

25th Foot, from Front to Peshawar—Will be quartered at Peshawar.

51st Foot, from Peshawar to Lawrencepur—On arrival at Peshawar about 22nd August will proceed to camp Lawrencepur, and remain there until required to proceed to Bareilly.

59th Foot, from Peshawar to Hassan Abdal—Arrive at Peshawar about 10th September to be marched to Jhelum as soon as transport for large tents is available, and rail thence to Umballa. (If transport for large tents is delayed this regiment must move across the Indus to camp Hassan Abdal, marching with small tents).

67th Foot, from Peshawar to Hassan Abdul—Arrive at Peshawar about 10th September and proceed as above noted for 59th, railing direct from Jhelum to Bangalore.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

4th Bengal Cavalry, from Front to Rawal Pindi—On arrival at Peshawar will march through to its destination.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Remains in Khyber.

10th B. Lancers from Peshawar to Sialkot—Move out of Peshawar valley direct to Sialkot, on relief by 17th Bengal Cavalry.

11th B. Lancers, from Peshawar to Nowshera—Will march to Nowshera where it remains temporarily.

14th B. Lancers, from Mardan to camp at Hutti—On relief by the Guides will proceed to camp at Hutti until the reserve there is finally broken up.

17th B. C., from Front to Peshawar—On arrival will remain there temporarily.

19th B. L., from Front to Peshawar—Remain at Peshawar as part of the Garrison.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st N. I., from Peshawar to Nowshera—On relief.

6th N. I., from Peshawar to Lawrencepur—On relief.

8th N. I., from Front to Rawal Pindi—On arrival at Peshawar 17th, 20th August to proceed direct to Rawal Pindi.

9th N. I., from Front to Lawrencepur—On arrival at Peshawar about 20th August to be sent on to camp Lawrencepur and remain there until camp is broken up.

11th N. I., from Rawal Pindi to Lucknow—To move from Rawal Pindi to Jhelum *en route* to Lucknow, as soon as releived by 8th Native Infantry.

16th N. I.—Remains in Khyber.

19th N. I., from Front to Sialkot—Arrive at Peshawar about 7th September, proceed direct to Sialkot after British troops have moved off.

22nd N. I., from Front to Meean Meer—Arrive Peshawar about 10th September, proceed as soon as practicable to Jhelum, and rail thence to Meean Meer.

27th N. I.—Remain at Lundi Kotal.

28th N. I., from Front to Peshawar—Form part of Peshawar Garrison.

30th N. I., from Front to Jhelum—Arrive Peshawar about 10th September. To march direct to its destination.

31st N. I., from Front to Peshawar—Remains as part of Peshawar Garrison.

32nd Pioneers, from Front to Rawal Pinp—Arrives at Peshawar 17th to 20th August, proceeding to destination as soon as practicable.

39th N. I., from Nowshera to Lawrencepur—On relief by 1st Native Infantry to camp at Lawrencepur, remaining there until camp is broken up.

41st N. I., from Front to Peshawar—Arrive Peshawar 7th, 8th September and remain as part of the Garrison.

45th N. I, from Front to Peshawar—Form part of Peshawar Garrison.

1st Goorkhas, from Front to Lawrencepur—On arrival at Peshawar about 22nd August. To march direct to Camp Lawrencepur, remaining there until reserve is broken up.

3rd Goorkhas, from Front to Almorah—Arrive Peshawar about 10th September. To march direct to Jhelum and rail to Bareilly for Almorah.

BENGAL SAPPERS.

2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th Companies, from Front to Roorkee—Will march direct to Jhelum as soon as possible after arrival at Peshawar, and rail thence to Sahrunpore for Roorkee.

4th and 10th Companies, from Front to Peshawar—Remain in Peshawar Garrison.

5th Company, from Front to Rawal Pindi—Proceeds direct to Rawal Pindi.

MADRAS TROOPS,—MADRAS SAPPERS.

A. C. and S. Companies, from Front to Hussan Abdal—Proceed to Camp Hussan Abdal and remain there until camp is broken up.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

1st Madras N. I—Arrive at Peshawar about 10th September.

4th Madras N. I. and 15th Madras N. I., from Front to Hussan Abdal—Proceed as soon as practicable to Camp Hussan Abdal and remain there until reserve is broken up.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—PUNJAB CAVALRY.

1st P. Cavalry, from Front to Dera Ismail Khan—On arrival at Peshawar to march *via* Kohat Pass to Dera Ismail Khan.

2nd P. Cavalry, from Front to Dera Gazee Khan—On arrival at Peshawar to march *via* Kohat Pass to Dera Ghazi Khan.

Guides Cavalry, from Front to Hoti Mardan—On arrival at Peshawar to march to Hoti Mardan at once.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Guides Infantry, from Front to Hoti Mardan—As Guides Cavalry.

5th P. Infantry, from Front to Dera Ismail Khan—On arrival at Peshawar to proceed *via* Kohat Pass to Dera Ismail Khan.

By order,
C. C. JOHNSON, Major General,
Offg. Qtr. Mr. General in India.

Office of Qr.-Mr. General in India, Army Head-quarters, Simla, 14th August 1880.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your numerous readers be so good as to favour me with some reference or references for a detailed account (from a military point of view) of the field on which the great battle of Assaye was fought in 1803? I find a full account of the action itself in Wellington's Despatches and Mill's History. Captain Blacker, always careful to minutely describe every field of action, writes much later; his memoir treating of the Maratha war of 1818, and I know of no other book likely to give me the information I solicit.

August 21. DAVE.

LANDING ARRANGEMENTS AT KURRACHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think something has already appeared in your paper about the disgraceful want of organization in the landing arrangements at Kurrachee, but I do not think too much can be said about the matter until some remedy is applied, and I write with this end in view. The limited accommodation of the harbour itself is quite a sufficient drawback to the port, as owners are not likely willingly to charter their vessels for a place at which they have to lay off for days before they can get a berth, but when in addition they find out that they have to calculate upon discharging daily, only perhaps one-third of the quantity that could be put out in any other port, they simply will not allow their vessels to go.

You would scarcely believe that in a place like Kurrachee there is only one crane suitable for lifting ordinary pieces of machinery. There are boats now lying loaded which it will take this crane well into two months to discharge.

Such material as the crane is not required to lift out of the boats is thrown into the water by the boatmen and hauled up the beach at low tide.

Either one or two steamers lately have actually had to be paid by Government to come on to Bombay to discharge their cargoes, and steamers which have discharged in Kurrachee have been detained almost a whole month.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage that has thus been done to Kurrachee as a port, and until a better state of things is brought about, no owner with this experience will undertake unless proportionately paid, the risk of the awful detention entailed in discharging a mixed cargo at Kurrachee.

Bombay, Aug. 21. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE *Madras Times* says:—The declaration that Lord Ripon considered the time had not arrived to make a new departure in Indian Finance, was to have been expected. The Licence-Tax, or disguised Income-Tax, has been imposed, and the Home authorities have too much common sense to let go from their grasp this source of income. Indeed, if matters are to be continually mismanaged as they have been, we shall feel no surprise if, when the financial statement of next year is made in Calcutta, the Government throws off all disguise and boldly imposes an income-tax of ten per cent. As regards assistance to India from the Imperial treasury, the telegraphic summary of Lord Hartington's speech states that no definite proposal on the subject will be made until it is accurately known what will be the absolute total of the war expenses. This is something for India to ponder over. It is publicly asserted that pecuniary aid will not be given by England to India as a matter of charity. We want no charity; India requires but justice, and if she obtains that she will gladly bear whatever may be her own proper share of the burdens the exigencies of her Government may cause to be placed upon her. It is somewhat cheering to know that our "financial independence," whatever that may mean, is not to be interfered with. We trust, however, that it does not imply that the Home Ministry is to regulate our policy, while we are to bear the entire cost of carrying it into effect.

THE *Madras Mail* remarks:—It is disappointing to find that Lord Hartington still delays to satisfy public anxiety in India about the division of the war bill. He intimates that Her Majesty's Government do not intend to add permanently to the debt of India, and that some temporary pecuniary assistance will be rendered, not as charity, but from a principle of justice, and without interference with India's financial independence. It seems to us that the amount of the total of the expenses has nothing to do with the recognition of the principle of justice. If the Government had said, "we will ask Parliament to sanction the equal division of these expenses between Ehgland and India," we would then know what to expect. As it is, we are haunted by the apprehension that the aid rendered to India will be regulated not by India's right to aid, but by her want of it. Lord Hartington seems to say that England will be guided not by principle, but by self-interest in the acceptance of a share of the war expenses. It looks as though the Home Government might be disposed to pay half of a bill of ten millions, but only a quarter of a bill of twenty millions. Mr. Stanhope argues that India should pay either the whole of the bill, or no portion of it. The Government of which he was a member pursued the selfish line, and threw upon India the whole cost of a war that was waged in defence of the joint interests of England and India. He cannot consistently retire from that line; but there is no room for doubt that in respect to the war bill, Lord Beaconsfield ran counter to the feelings of most Conservatives outside Parliament. Mr. Fawcett, who has a great zest for Committees of Enquiry into the affairs of India, urges the appointment of a "strong Committee to overhaul the working of the Indian Act of 1858, especially as to the financial control exercised by the Indian Council in London." Such a Committee will probably be named; but before it commences its sittings, we trust that Lord Hartington will have carried out his idea of running out to India to learn a little on the spot, as to how she is, and ought to be governed.

MR. GILL AT KURRACHEE.

MR. GILL, well known in Bombay as one of the most prominent members of the Bombay Bar, appears to have created a sensation at Kurrachee where the equanimity, not only of the Bench and Bar, but of the Press appears to have been seriously disturbed. *Vide* the following from the Sind *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

Mr. Gill's speech comments on the evidence in the approved old Baily fashion—"abuse the prosecutor and the witnesses, but call no evidence": that has been the immemorial usage of the Mosaic solicitors of "Old Jewry" in their instructions to the practitioners of their especial Bar. The learned counsel's presumption that Mr. Rudra did not understand Hindoostanee and had been "gammoned" into throwing up his brief in the case of Pirano versus Chelo, by that "artful dodger" Killoomul, the "villain of the peace," was neat but not ingenuous, worthy of a clever criminal lawyer, clever in twisting any little salients to his object, but none the less absurd, though it seems to have had weight with one of the assessors whose English ear was tickled with the tinckle of great barrister's verbiage. The line of defence thus taken—the aspersion sought to be cast on the *motives* of a fellow member of the Bar—was cruelly unfair and altogether false and unjust. Speciously veiled as it might be under the flimsy assumption that Mr. Rudra was sufficiently *simple* to be misled by his vilainous clerk's mistranslation, the assertion is that Mr. Rudra acted in a most vile and unprofessional manner in throwing up his brief in a "theatrical fashion." The "bosh" about the way the fee was given away in charity is too contemptible to notice; and this was—audaciously backed by an assumption which Mr. Gill must have known to be incorrect—that Mr. Rudra had told a lie in saying that he understood sufficient Hindoostanee to be able to know what was going on. Mr. Gill, or any other gentleman of the Bar who knows any thing of India, *must* know that a Bengali gentleman, besides his own language—which is cognate to the Western ones of Sanscrit origin—was certain to know "Urdu" well; and that "Urdu" is only a purer form of what passes among us for Hindoostanee. Mr. Rudra was possibly not *wise*, in a worldly sense, in indignantly throwing up a brief in a case which he had ascertained to be false and base; but he was at all events honourable in so doing, and the Bombay Advocate need not have sneered at his brother of Calcutta for doing what it is to be hoped he would have done himself in similar circumstances. The suspicions of *any* one must have been roused by the offer of a (under the circumstances) most inordinate fee (Rs. 215) offered in a most unusual manner, for a very paltry prosecution,—we say *paltry* because the value of the ear-rings for which Pirano had Chelo arrested did not exceed Rs. 25. It was natural for Mr. Rudra to enquire why the head of the Police should take so much personal interest in getting a man convicted as to guarantee a large honorarium to a barrister. As a man of honuor—as all barristers are supposed to be—he took pains rather to see that he might not be doing an injustice; than in earning his hire by convicting an innocent man *per fas aut nefas*, to please his clients. We grant that the history of the Sind courts does not present many such instances of disinterestedness; and possibly, from Mr. Gill's action, he has not met with many in other parts of the Bombay Presidency. But he was not justified in casting a grave slur—even under the mask of a clever innuendo—on a character and motives he does not seem to have been able to comprehend! As to the abuse of the witness Killoo, that was to be looked for under the circumstances, and from the instructions Mr. Gill evidently received. His assertions, however, were so far wrong that the man though accused had never suffered punishment for any crime, and that he had been considered quite good enough to serve Mr. Hussan Alli—one of the pleaders for the prosecution—and another leading member of the local Bar. As the destruction of this witness's evidence must have been "all in the brief" and statements made in a speech for the defence could not then and there be contradicted *ore tenus*, the learned counsel stood on perfectly safe ground. That Mr. Gibbons, the Committing Magistrate, who has had nearly 30 years' experience of the native character, and who is fully cognizant of all Killoo's antecedents and of the charges against him in his own Court, had attached great weight to the evidence he had recorded under severe cross-examination, is a fact that must have been well known to Mr. Gill; yet he did not bring it to the notice of either the assessors or the court, but took the tone he did in commenting upon the man's antecedents and making him the *piece de resistance*—the dangerous villain of the play, without whom his verbosity would have been scanted for want of a subject, and the keenness of his wit and satire altogether lost. With the verdict passed by Judge Parsons we have no concern. The native assessors seem to have held a slightly different opinion from the other. A case that had lingered so long could have but one result. The parties are acquitted, and nothing more need be said as to their innocence or the contrary than is expressed by that fact.

BENGAL.

HINDOO HOSTEL.—As sufficient funds for the construction of the proposed building for the Hindoo Hostel have not yet been raised, rumours have been heard to the effect that the Hostel Committee have suggested to the local Government the advisability of utilising the third floor of the Presidency College building for the purpose. The cost for making any additions and alterations to the building, as well as some out-offices and a separate entrance, or gateway, which may be necessary, will be defrayed by the committee from the funds at their disposal. It is said that the above-mentioned proposal is now pending the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—*Indian Daily News*.

CURIOUS FRAUD.—A most daring fraud, constituting a series of charges, was brought to light on Monday last, and heard before Mr. Gupta on Wednesday. The perpetrator of the fraud is one Rajendur Dutt. His mode of defrauding the public was in this way. He advertised in every Bengallee paper he could possibly lay hold of, under an assumed name that he was the author of certain interesting works, such as historical sketches, &c., soliciting an advance from intended subscribers, who, induced by the glowing description of the production, remitted to the supposed author sums of money, in notes. The case stands adjourned.—*Indian Daily News*.

MADRAS.

SALE OF ARMS AT SECUNDERABAD.—On the representation of the Resident at Hyderabad, the Madras Government have passed an order directing that the Commissary of Ordnance at Secunderabad shall not offer for public sale any arms,

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ammunition, or military stores without the previous sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad.

CHOLERA.—We regret to hear that cholera has been imported into Madras from Periapolliem, a village thirty miles distant, where the annual heathen festival had been celebrated lately, two cases proving fatal at Chintadrepettah on Wednesday last. Active measures, we learn, have been adopted to stamp out the disease, which we trust will prove effectual.—*Athenæum.*

A CHILD MISSING.—The scare about the kidnapping of children—particularly young girls—has not altogether died out. It will be remembered that during the famine a Mahomedan was brought up at the police office, and charged with purchasing young girls. He proved, however, that what he had done was owing to his charitable disposition. But a woman who stole children and sold them to Mahomedans was convicted at the sessions about a year and a half ago. We have heard of a case in which a young girl of seven has been missing since Tuesday morning. Every search has been made for her, and the police warned, but no tidings can be learnt of her whereabouts, and her parents are of opinion that she must have been stolen for the purpose of being sold.—*Madras Times.*

THE MYSORE JEWELS

THE *Statesman* returns to its charge in this matter, and demands "a searching investigation and public explanation." He writes:—"One of two things must be true. Either Colonel Elliot's list was monstrously inaccurate, or the jewels had been tampered with between 1868 and 1872. From Mr. Gordon's language, we infer that he imputes inaccuracy to Colonel Elliot's list. But surely this is a matter that would require some proof, and reference might even be made to Colonel Elliot himself, who is still accessible. We may quote again his account of his own work:—"Every article has been carefully described in the catalogue, and the number of precious stones and pearls in each counted, as far as practicable, and in the case of gold and silver articles their ascertained weight has been duly recorded, and a valuation, though a rough one, has been generally fixed in all but a few cases of miscellaneous articles of petty value. The jewellery has been carefully re-arranged and placed in boxes properly labelled.'' In this work Colonel Elliot was assisted from first to last by Mr. Rungacharloo, and it was professedly done by them with the greatest care and by no means hastily. And yet in 1872 Mr. Gordon, assisted by the same Mr. Rungacharloo (who had been in charge of the jewels during the whole of this interval), re-examines the jewels, and finds Colonel Elliot's list to be full of inaccuracies, that one jewel, valued by Colonel Elliot at Rs. 6,000, is worth only Rs. 600, and has been misdescribed, and that the list contains "several such errors." Now this was surely a remarkable discovery; and it seem still more remarkable that Mr. Gordon and Mr. Rungacharloo, instead of reporting this discovery to the Chief Commissioner, should have quietly proceeded to re-arrange and re-catalogue the jewels, without ever even reporting that they had done so. Now it ought surely to be ascertained whether Colonel Elliot's list was thus shamefully inaccurate, or whether the jewels had been meddled with between 1868 and 1872. We do not know which of these is the true charge, and we have never pretended to know; but we have no hesitation in saying that the latter is to us the more credible of the two, especially as the proved burglaries between 1872 and 1874 show that Mr. Rungacharloo's supervision of the palace property had been disgracefully lax. One burglary, as we have said, had never even been reported to Magistrate or Commissioner."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE LATE MAJOR R. H. DEMONTMORENCY.—In Major R. H. deMontmorency, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Oudh, who died at Streatham on the 15th ultimo at the residence of his father-in-law, George Coles, Esq., at the early age of 44 years, the Government of the N. W. Provinces has experienced a loss that will be keenly felt. Joining the Bengal Army in January 1857 after completing more than half the prescribed period of study as an undergraduate of Oxford University, this gallant and able officer was posted to the 65th B. N. I., with which he proceeded on active service to China in 1858. He was made Adjutant of his Regiment in 1860; he accepted in January 1861 an appointment in the Oudh Police, becoming in March of the same year assistant to the chief of police in Oudh. It was not long before the Oudh Government discovered the exceptional merits and abilities of Major (then Lieutenant) deMontmorency, for in May 1862 he was selected in a most unusual manner to take up the important duties of Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Sir George Yule, and this appointment he held until January 1864. Entering then upon district work as an Assistant Commissioner, he held charge of various districts in Oudh as Deputy Commissioner, until he obtained the substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich in January 1877. Here he remained until forced by the illness that has ended so lamentably to proceed to Europe in May of this year. Amongst the many relatives and friends who followed the deceased as mourners to his resting place in Norwood cemetery were to be seen the faces of many who had made his acquaintance in India. There were Colonel G. Chesney, R. E., Major Pitcher, General Abbott, Sir George Yule, Genetal Hamilton, Sir Vincent Eyre, and others. The coffin was literally covered with wreaths and flowers, many of these being offerings from Oudh friends, who took this opportunity of testifying their love and reverence for his character. Major deMontmorency was in short one of the many who have proved that the military civilian can be as brilliant and successful an administrator as the civilian who has been specially trained to the work. The race of military civilians has shown in its ranks such men as Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir James Outram, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Sir Henry Durand; but it is fast becoming extinct, and will soon be nothing more than a matter of not inglorious history. If in these its last days, it can only show a few more such noble spirits as Major deMontmorency proved himself to be, its final extinction will not be altogether unregretted.—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE KANDAHAR DISASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—That the two distinguished men, Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere, singled out by Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow on the 5th of December last, are morally responsible to a very great degree for the policy of advance into Afghanistan is quite incontrovertible, and equally so that every one of the forecasts by which they vindicated its wisdom and feasibility has been falsified by facts and events. Omitting, as they did, all consideration of right and wrong, I shall treat the question entirely as one of practical business. Sir Bartle Frere in that letter of June, 1874, to Sir John Kaye, which was published by the Beaconsfield Government, recommended that we should enter Afghanistan by the back door at Herat, intrigue with the son against the father, and encourage an ambitious pretender against the Sovereign of the country. Within five months of this proposal being made, it turned out to be as impracticable as it was unprincipled. The Amir Shere Ali summoned Yakub Khan to the capital, and as he would not tender complete submission detained him in the Palace. Shere Ali, during the civil war which followed his accession to the throne, never lost his hold on Herat; he had concentrated the greater part of his resources there when the invasion commenced, and had apparently elected to hold out there when he was overtaken by death. The movements of Ayub Khan tend to strengthen the impression that considerable progress had been made by Shere Ali in establishing a community of interests and sentiments throughout the provinces of his kingdom, and that the enlightened policy of reviving tribal anarchy may not be so easy as was imagined.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, forgetting his trustworthy Meerza Ahmed, whose Dooranee Horse, subsidised with a lac of rupees, joined the enemy before Kandahar on the day of battle in 1842, recommended, as late as last February, "local levies, both horse and foot, to replace the greater part of our Indian garrison" at Kandahar.* The conduct of the "local levies," who lately left Kandahar, under command of the Wali Sher Ali, in support of General Burrows, but who now seem to be fighting against him, recalls the conduct of the Dooranee Horse under Sir Henry Rawlinson's well-disposed and influential friend of 1842, Meerza Ahmed. But I am hardly fair to Sir Henry Rawlinson. He did not in February last recommend the old dose of Dooranee Horse; he had a new prescription, consisting of "Hazarahs, Beloochees, and Parsiwans."† Nor do I suppose he is yet at the end of his resources. If there should prove to have been any "Hazarahs, Beloochees, or Parsiwans" among the local levies that recently turned against us, he would probably prescribe Gimaks or Kuzzilbashes.

When Sir Bartle Frere is once more among us—and we are all desirous of his return home—he can explain his feelings in this matter. Sir Henry Rawlinson is evidently sensible of his own share of moral responsibility for our Afghan disasters, including the fatal catastrophe that befell our mission at Kabul, but very naturally he tries to make his own share as small as possible. Having written quite confidently and complacently in August 1879, as to the Treaty of Gandamuk, that "British officers at Kabul" would "not be exposed to any special danger," but would be "encircled with a halo of personal affection," ‡ he did not cite that very recently-expressed opinion when touching on "that deplorable incident," the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions. But he said, "It is a poor consolation to me personally to know that I always protested against meddling with such a hornet's nest as Kabul."§ His desire to shake off some of the moral responsibility is intelligible and pardonable, but Sir Henry Rawlinson's memory is decidedly defective. He did, indeed, in a *Quarterly Review* article of 1865, which he quotes, recommend that our interference with Afghanistan should be confined to the occupation of Kandhar and Herat. But there is another document of somewhat greater weight than a review article, Sir Henry Rawlinson's demi-official Memorandum of 1868, to which Lord Beaconsfield's Government gave a prominent place in the Afghan papers of 1878, and in which Kabul is by no means pointed out as a "hornet's nest" not to be "meddled with." On the contrary, he declares that Russia "can hardly do less than establish a mission at Kabul should we fail to pre-occupy the ground." "Kabul," he says, "is a position that we must inevitably occupy sooner or later." And he says with regard to a British Mission at Kabul that there would be "no great risk attached to it;" citing in support of his views, but in defiance of the recorded facts, "the success of Major Lumsden's mission to Kandahar in 1856"—that mission having had no success at all, and having been "in great risk" from first to last, although like Stolietoff's Russian mission at Kabul in 1878, kept in seclusion amounting to confinement all the time it remained in the Afghan city.

But, as Mr. Gladstone said at Glasgow, Sir Henry Rawlinson is an irresponsible person. He has held no position of executive authority in the Government of Great Britain or of India. He cannot, on any juridicial or constitutional principle, or by any judicial process, be made publicly responsible for articles in the *Nineteenth Century* or the *Quarterly Review*, or even for a demi-official memorandum. * * * But is any one responsible? Can any one, under any circumstances, be made responsible to Parliament? What, in short, is the meaning of Ministerial responsibility? * * * Parliamentary control for the last century at least has been chiefly enforced by the custom of putting questions to Ministers—that right of interpellation which, when reluctantly conceded under the Second French Empire, was hailed as a great advance in public liberty. The custom of putting questions to Ministers has become so familiar an incident in Parliamentary procedure, that there is danger of our losing sight of the degree in which our liberties depend on its rigorous and serious maintenance. If Lord Salisbury, by the peculiar nature of his reply to the Duke of Argyll's question in the House of Lords on the 15th of June, 1877, violated or evaded a constitutional rule expressly established to secure Parliamentary control of the Executive, it appears to me that he assumed much more than a mere moral responsibility for the disasters of the Afghan war, and that he ought to be called to account for his conduct in the most exemplary manner possible. He was asked on that occasion whether there was any change in our relations with the Amir of Afghanistan. He replied that "our relations with the Amir of Kabul had undergone no material change." But in truth our relations with that Prince had undergone a very material change, for we had broken off diplomatic relations with him altogether. The Agent who had been for twenty years at his Court was withdrawn. Lord Lytton, under instructions from Lord Salisbury, had heaped menaces and insults on the Amir; had told him that he was "isolated," that we might possibly come to terms with his "rivals," and perhaps arrange with Russia for his utter destruction. But after Lord Salisbury's reply—given in terms, as Mr. Grant Duff said in the House of Commons when the truth came out, "that would have made Escobar's hair stand on end"—the suspicions of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, Lord Northbrook, and the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Granville, were completely disarmed; and, according to their own declaration, the plan of Parliamentary action in both Houses which they had meditated was given up. Here Parliamentary control, as it seems to me, was illegally evaded, and here, as it seems to me, is a case of personal responsibility for most disastrous consequences. If such a public delinquency is allowed to sink into oblivion without any mark of Parliamentary reprobation, there will be, in my humble opinion, a dereliction of duty somewhere.—Faithfully yours, EVANS BELL.

July 29th.

* *Nineteenth Century*, February, 1880, p. 209.
† *Nineteenth Century*, February, 1880, p. 209.
‡ *Nineteenth Century*, August, 1879, p. 390.
§ *Nineteenth Century*, February, 1880, p. 204.

THE ORLEANIST SURVIVAL.

PARIS, July 29.

NOBODY seems to remember that we have come to the fiftieth anniversary of the Revolution of July. We have arrived at the last of "Les Trois glorieuses Journees." The Orleans family, who absorbed all the immediate profit which was to be derived from the upheaving of 1830, are not disposed to observe these days as one of the great anniversaries of their house. On the whole, the Days of July brought them permanent loss and vexation of spirit. They made a split in the Royalist party, which, not being yet bridged over, probably never will be.

The Comte de Paris is not in sympathy with the movement which bore his grandfather from the Palais Royal to the Tuileries. He would be glad to efface, if he could, every vestige of it. His temperament is that of a German Grand Duke, who is conservative from his incapacity to take in new light, and who is drawn by hereditary instinct to exercise a paternal sway over his subjects. There is a good deal of the schoolmaster in his disposition, but little of the drill-sergeant. The honour in which he holds the Comte de Chambord, as head of the Royal family, is genuine. To the ideas of the eighteenth century, which constitute the vis vita of modern France, and which asserted themselves in the explosions of 1830 and 1848, the mind of the Comte de Paris is refractory. His notions of progress he imbibed when his intellect was malleable, in association with the Whig aristocracy of England, and in daily readings of the *Times*. The late Prince Consort was held up to him as the model a good king should keep before his eyes. As the natural bent of the Comte de Paris would lead him to act on the precepts which are formulated in the Albert-Stockmar correspondence, he was made to fall on the side towards which he leaned. Voltaire reigns in French institutions, and his influence becomes more apparent as the century grows older. The Comte de Paris has read his works, but is insensible to their philosophy. He is staying with the Duc and Duchesse de Montepensier at Randan, in Auvergne—the beautiful highland domain which was left to the Duc by Mdme. Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe.

It is said that on the anniversaries of the Three Glorious Days the Duc de Nemours is absorbed in penitential observances. He regards 1830 as the offspring of Philippe Egalite's vote in the Convention, which, in one sense, it was. If the Duc d'Orleans had not pronounced for the death of Louis XVI, Louis Philippe would not certainly have been able to turn to his personal advantage the Revolution which took place fifty years ago. Monseigneur de Nemours was the son of Queen Marie Amelie, who took most kindly to her practice of Neapolitan devotion. Her conscience was upright, but looked for support to a host of futile observances. Inwardly she said her *mea culpa* whenever the Legitimists insulted the July Monarchy. The Duc de Nimours looks at his family history from this standpoint. He is grandfather of the youthful Pedro, son of the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu, and future Emperor of Brazil. He is nervously apprehensive lest the blood of Louis XVI. and what he considers the usurpation of Louis Philippe should be visited on the juvenile Prince, who is now in feeble health, and stands in need of the brisk mountain air of Auvergne to enable him to surmount an anæmic tendency. The Duc de Nemours is a refined and gentle-hearted James II. His criterion in judging of the event, of such great import to his family, which took place fifty years ago is pretty nearly that of the last King of the Stuart dynasty.

If there is a member of the Orleans family disposed to observe in a festive spirit the Days of July, it is the Duc d'Aumale The brightest years of his life began and ended with his father's reign. In feeling he is the most French and the least Bourbon member of his family.

The other two sons of Louis Philippe are, in the paintngs ordered for the Versailles Museum in celebration of the Three Glorious Days, represented as juveniles in blue jackets, duck trousers, and curling hair falling around their shoulders. Their frilled and goffered collars are a miracle of the Parisian blanchisseuse's art. It is hard to trace in the two children, who are nice, genteel little fellows, any resemblance to the men known in our time as Prince de Joinville and Duc de Montpensier. The deafness of the former has spoiled the voices of most of his nieces. To make themselves audible to him, they must roar, as through a marine trumpet, into his ear. His infirmity, which dates from the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa, was caused by the bursting of a cannon at his ear, and it isolates him from the politicians of the Moral Order school. Prince de Joinville used to be intrepid and physically brave, and assumed under his father's Monarchy the attitude of a bluff free-spoken sailor. He was in a sort of maritime exile for his free speech when the Revolution of 1848 destroyed the throne set up fifty years ago. The ci-devant Sailor Prince is now timid as a hare when there are signs of a popular rising. His first impulse, then, is to sell his forest in Brittany and the Haute Marne. Prince de Joinville is one of the rare seamen of very tall stature. The sea generally develops muscles at the cost of the bones. He is an exception to the rule. The skeleton is massive and the tendons setting it an action light. Prince de Joinville is harmless. Deafness disables him from being a conspirator. If secrets were roared into his hearing trumpet walls, which proverbially have ears would hear them. The great occupation of his old age is water-colour painting.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A REMARKABLE ACTION.

THE action, "Flower v. Buller," was recently heard before Mr. Justice Denman, in the Chancery division. The plaintiffs, Lord Arthur Hill, Captain Arthur Henry Paget, and Mr. Herbert Flower, sought by their action to establish their claim to 4,000*l.* upon the share and interest of Mrs. Buller in the estate of her late cousin, Mr. Walter Selby Cookson, who by his will left her residuary legatee, her interest under the will being estimated at from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* The action was brought against Mrs. Buller as a *femme sole*, there being, when the writ was issued, a decree *nisi* between her and her husband, Captain Charles F. Buller.

Lord Arthur Hill was examined. He said he received a letter from Mrs. Buller, asking him to be one of the sureties of a loan of 4,000*l.* for Captain Buller. Mrs Buller mentioned that she expected a legacy from her cousin, Mr. Cookson, who had had a sunstroke in India, and was mentally unfit to alter his will. She told him that he was in some private asylum; also that, if he would become surety, she would pay back the money out of the legacy when she got it, and she also said she should charge her legacy with that amount. On the 20th of August, 1876, he paid the first instalment of 449*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Flower paid the balance, and witness paid him 1,140*l.*7*s.* 6*d.* as his third share. Cross-examined by Mr. Lumley Smith, witness said he had heard Mrs. Buller had signed the charge before this action commenced. He thought it was shortly before last November.

Captain Arthur H. Paget stated that Mrs. Buller told him her legacy was 12,000*l.* Believing her statement he became security to the bond produced, and had paid 449*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as surety. Mr. Flower had a judgment against him for 1,140*l.* In cross-examination he said this action was not prosecuted for the purpose of relieving Mr. Flower. The case was again adjourned.

Mrs. Louisa Catherne Buller was called and said: In 1876 I resided with my husband at 27, South-street. The lease of the house was given to Captain Buller by his father, and it was furnished by Maples and Co. In the course of the year, Captain Buller was in difficulties about money matters. These consisted of debts incurred in bets at pigeon-shooting matches, and the 1,000*l* due to Mapees and Co. for the furniture. The first time that I heard of these betting liabilities was from Captain Paget, who told me that he and a friend had backed a bill for 1,000 to one Harris to pay the debts. The first time that I came to speak about our money difficulties was on his asking me why we were not out of town, but remaining in the house. I told him then of our position, and that there was an execution in the house by Maples for 1,000*l.* He expressed the greatest surprise at what I told him What did you say when he told you? I was very angry, and said that he had told me that he would promise not to back any bills. This was only a few weeks before the bill was due. Iam quite sure that I never said to Lord Arthur Hill that I had an expectancy from my cousin, nordid I promise that I would give it as a security at any time. I did not know that Captain Buller had stated that it would require 3,500*l.* to get him out of his difficulties. It was then proposed that the money should be raised by insurance. I did write the letter to Lord Arthur Hill in which I said that Mr. Flower had agreed to insure his life for the purpose of getting the money to pay my husband's debts, and that it must be repaid in five years to the insurance company, and asking him to be one of two sureties. I got the reply, in which he said that he would willingly do it after what I had said. I never gave Lord Arthur Hill a promise that if my husband failed to pay the money that I would refund it after I had received my expectancy, nor did I make any such promise to Captain Paget. After the bond was signed to the insurance company Mr. Paul, the agent of Captain Paget, called at South-street with that gentleman, and there was some conversation about further security. There was some money paid on that occasion. Mr. Paul then said that he believed I had some expectations, and I replied that I had. I was then asked if I would give a cheque on that money in behalf of my husband's liability, and I said that I would do so if Charlie wished me. Mr. Paul then asked the address of my cousin, and said that he would draw up a document. My cousin was kept in Dr. Took's asylum at Chiswick, and I went to see him every week, and was frequently accompanied by friends. It was known to all my friends, including Flower and Paget, that I made these visits, and they ridiculed me for doing so. I could not say that they knew that there was a will in my favour, for I never knew that it was told to any one. I signed the deed that was brought to me, but did not know what was in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cookson: My cousin suffered from softening of the brain. He had been in India. I was intimate with my cousin from early life, as he was brought up in our family. He did tell me at one time that he would leave me something in his will. My cousin had property in New Zealand and South America, but I did not know that he had money invested in English stocks or railway debentures. Before the 1st June, 1867, I never said to Lord Arthur Hill that I had an expectancy from my cousin. The same answer applied to Flower and Paget. I saw no solicitor about my signing the charge till a month afterwards, when I had occasion to come to London from Windsor to stop. I did not seek to induce Mr. Flower to insure his life to get the money for Captain Buller. I did not promise to give a cheque on my expectancy. All I did was to persuade him to go and get his life insured. I have 200*l.* a year, but it is not of a private source. There was no marriage settlement on my marriage with Captain Buller. The same reply I give in respect to Captain Paget.

The respective learned counsel then addressed his lordship on the evidence, and commented on it in severe terms.—

Mr. Justice Denman, in delivering judgment, said each of the plaintiffs spoke positively to conversations, in which Mrs. Buller promised to secure them against the liability they were about to incur for her husband; but this evidence was flatly contradicted by Mrs. Buller, who swore positively that nothing of the kind ever took place. His lordship went very fully into the whole of the correspondence, and said that he must say that it corroborated the plaintiffs' statements. He should, therefore, make a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled under the agreement to a charge on Mrs. Buller's separate estate and restrain the defendants parting with any of the property in question, according to the terms of the prayer. The plaintiff's would be entitled to their costs except Mr. Herbert Flower, who had withdrawn from the suit.

THE BELGIAN EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

THE *Times* of July 30th. gives the following information about the Belgian exploring expedition, which, as the telegraph has since reported, has come to an unhappy end, by the murder of Captain Carter and Mr. Cadenhead:—The last mail brought letters from Mr. Cadenhead dated Kwihara, Unyanyembe, April 17, and Munamurimuka, four days to Simba, May 18. As explained, he intended to have pushed on from Zingeh in a straight line to Mukoundouke, as Stanley did, and thence to join the usual route to Unyanyembe; but the scarcity of food obliged him to turn south and join the ordinary caravan route at Pembara Mpera, thence to Mizanzoh (where all his people had a frightful attack of purging and vomiting from inadvertently having drunk some bad water), to Mdabura, the westernmost part in Ugogo, and last station in that inhospitable country. From that point there is an uninhabited tract to pass called the Mgundah Mkali, and food is bought in Mdabura to last across. He says,—"Once a free man, and clear of the delays and vexations of Ugogo, I put my best leg foremost and was only ten days reaching this from Mdabura, which is first-rate marching. The men behaved splendidly, making long marches every day, on one occasion from 6 a.m. till 7 p.m. without eating a morsel, and with an aggregate of one hour's rest. Unfortunately at the very last stage I was nearly coming very much to grief. On the 6th, as we were resting at midday to have a drink and a bit of something (having marched from 6 a.m.) to eat before tackling the remaining two hours' march ahead of us I either got a partial sunstroke or a sudden attack of fever, for on my attempting to rise I was surprised to find I could not. I had pains in the back and head, and did not know what was coming to me, for I had been walking well at the head of the caravan all the morning. One of my companions, Mr. Roger, gave me a stiff glass of raw brandy, which we have for such occasions only, and, bathing my face and head, fetched me round enough to enable me to rise. Finding I could stand, and even walk with a little difficulty, I summoned all the spirit I had, gave the order to march and staggered on for two mortal hours. My pride as an Englishman would not suffer me to give in or allow myself to be carried or to ride on one of the donkeys; besides I had walked every inch of the way from the coast, and was not likely to give in at this stage without a struggle! What those two hours cost me! It was a wonder I did not fall dozens of times, but by some sort of instinct I managed to kick my feet, even on rough ground; I had to rest frequently, but always kept the lead. I got somewhat better by the time we neared his cultivated place, the sight of which gave me fresh energy, and I marched in with colours flying and the usual discharging of their guns by men, looking as fresh as a daisy, but in reality as weak as water, I paid all my visits to the Governor and Arab swells in due order the next day, and was then laid up with violent fever, which kept to my bed for days." Mr. Cadenhead was afraid he would miss his friend Mr. Carter, who he understood was to be at the coast in May for the purpose of fetching up-country some of the decoy elephants from India, and he supposed Mr. Carter had taken some cross route. It is reported that trained elephants cannot be had at present in India, so that both these travellers are now in Karema most likely. The head man of Mr. Cadenhead's caravan—an Arab Abdallah ibu Rassan—kindly placed his large house at his disposal. The few Arab merchants live very comfortably in this place, and have imported from the coast various fruits, such as limes, mangoes, guavas, &ca, and there is abundant of food; but there is something in the place that does not agree with white men, for all seem to go sick here, from Livingstone onwards. Dr. Van den Heuvel, one of the Belgians who came up with Mr. Carter is stationed here and acts as victualling agent for Karema where the Belgian association has its station. The Arabs here were very kind to Mr. Cadenhead, and daily sent him acceptable presents of milk, fruit, bread, honey, and fresh butter, and all speak highly of Mr. Carter. A few days before arriving here he met an ivory caravan going down to the coast. There were at least 2,000 tusks. He again speaks in glowing terms of the Zebra flesh due to the rifle of his companion, Mr. Roger. On the 25th he writes he had another attack of fever—was better, and waiting to escort a caravan of provisions to Marema.

Three of the donkeys sickened and died at Kwilhara, which seems fatal to beasts as well as to white men. From Munamuriuka, four days to Simba, on May 18, Mr. Cadenhead writes:—"To day I met the post on the road and send a few lines. Since writing from Kwilhara I have had continued attacks of fever, rheumatic in form, and one since leaving that place. My strength has gone, especially in my legs, and a couple of hours' marching forces me to resort to my donkey." He had a letter from Mr. Carter at Karema, who was hunting far and near in the vain effort to find a fowl with which to give him a welcome on his arrival at Karema, which is a place totally without food. There is nothing but Indian corn and what can be procured for the pot by the chase. At Kwilhara Mr. Roger and Mr. Burdo, who came up from the coast attached to Mr. Cadenhead got command of a caravan to themselves. It consisted of 100, and odd packages. He was their guide and escort for three days. When left to themselves they could not get their men to proceed, and unwisely disbanded them. They were then at a miserable little village, in an unsafe country, with valuable goods. They would be detained there for a month at least. Mr. Cadenhead sent ten soldiers to remain by them until porters could be sent to bring their loads away. On May 18th he met Mr. Thomson, the Royal Geographical Society's traveller on his way home. He described him as quite a youth and looking very well after travelling upwards of 2,000 miles in an unknown country. In Karema he hopes to stay only a very short time. It has been already described as a place without food or comfort of any kind. He heard that Mr. Carter had made a voyage on the Tanganyika from Karema to Ujiji, the details of which, when given to the public, will no doubt prove very interesting, as there is a missionary station at Ujiji, which it will be remembered is the place where Livingstone remained so long and where he died.

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